

62,61

GARDEN *Floral Guide*

SPRING 1956

Petunia

CARNIVAL

Mixture of all Petunia colors and intershades. Large flowers, some ruffled, some fringed. Compact, even height and hybrid vigor.

Pkt. 50c; 3 pkts. \$1.25



HART & VICK, INC., *Seedsman* • ROCHESTER 4, NEW YORK

6 Choice FOR

We are proud to offer on these two pages, six Pan-American F-1 Hybrid Petunias. These are all dwarf in habit, yet vigorous, compact and very free blooming.



PETUNIA, Prima Donna

(Page 18)

Plants are 12 to 15 inches tall and have a spread of 20 to 24 inches. The bright-rose pink blooms are 3½ to 4 inches across and are delightfully fringed and waved.

Pkt. 50c; 3 pkts. \$1.25



VERBENA, New Giant Mixed

Large bloom clusters in a wide range of beautiful rich colors.

Pkt. 35c; large pkt. 75c



MARIGOLD, Butterball

Dozens of soft butter-yellow blooms on 6 to 8-inch plants. Crested centers and dainty petals with a touch of maroon at the tips. Dwarf and compact. Pkt. 20c; large pkt. 45c.

ANNUALS

1956

PETUNIA INDIAN SERENADE

Apache. Bright rose-red.

Comanche. 1953 All-America Selection. Large-flowered, scarlet-red.

Mohawk. Rich rose-pink.

Paleface. Pure white.

Sioux. Glowing salmon.

Indian Serenade. Uniform blend of five above. All have same habit of growth, vigor and flowering characteristics.

Any of the above individual varieties or Indian Serenade, pkt. 40c



BELLS OF IRELAND (Page 8)

Green bell-shaped flowers. Excellent for cutting for home decoration.

Pkt. 35c; 3 pkts. \$1.00

MARIGOLD, Spry Hybrids

A gay mixture. All uniformly dwarf and early. Wide range of colors.

Pkt. 35c; 3 pkts. \$1.00





NEW ZINNIA, Blaze. *All-America Winner, 1954*

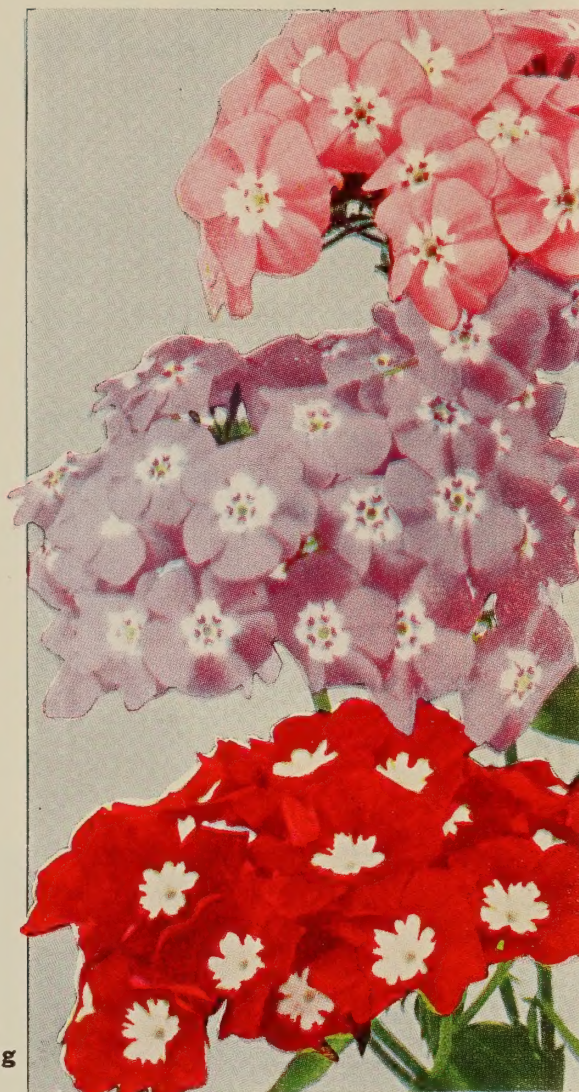
Brilliant flaming red and orange. Fluffy quilled petals make up these flowers, which are 5 inches across. See page 23. Pkt. 35c; 3 pkts. \$1.00



PANSIES

Hart and Vick Exhibition Mixture

Only giant varieties have been selected for this mixture. Complete array of colors. Long stemmed blossoms, fine for cutting. 4 See page 16. Pkt. 35c; large pkt. \$1.00.



**PHLOX, Tall
Large Flowering**

Blend made from many separately grown varieties. Plants 15 inches high with many branches. Long period of blooming. See page 17. Pkt. 25c.

ANNUALS

VIVID COLORS THROUGH THE SEASONS

CELOSIA, Toreador. *1955 All-America Winner*

Rich red color, glowing with fiery brightness. See page 9. Pkt. 35c; large pkt. 65c



*We surely wish
you would read
pages 31 to 34 and
37 of this catalog
if you haven't
already done so.
It's worth your
time.*



HART & VICK

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Greetings from Hart & Vick

Dear Friends:

Hart & Vick again offers to its customers, a Soil Analysis Service, see page 37. We want you to know we are ready to help you with your soil problems, as well as to make recommendations for the control of any pests in your garden—weeds, insects or diseases.

We hope you will like our new Garden and Floral Guide with its new features for 1956. Many new Annuals and outstanding Perennials are now shown in color. Additional pages have been given over (pages 31-34) to garden hints. This has been done in response to the very favorable comments we have had from our many customers who keep our catalog for reference from year to year.

We suggest that you, like so many others, keep the 1956 Garden and Floral Guide handy for reference throughout the season.

Let's help you make your 1956 garden the very best you have ever had.

Sincerely yours,

Richard Hart

HART & VICK GRASS SEED

Creeping Red Fescue Illahae Strain

A new strain that spreads from roots that creep underground, producing a dense green turf of needle-like leaves. Does well in poor soil. Resistant to drought and disease, and will take heavy wear. Excellent for shady places. Lb. 75c; 5 lbs. \$3.50; 10 lbs. \$6.50.

Kentucky Blue Grass (*Poa pratensis*)

The most satisfactory permanent lawn grass for use in the northern states. Leaves narrow, flat, vivid green. Plants slightly creeping and hardy. Does best on sweet or neutral soils. ½lb. 65c; lb. \$1.05; 5 lbs. \$5.00; 10 lbs. \$9.50.

Red Top, Fancy

Quick-growing, bright green, creeping grass. An excellent nurse crop. Not recommended to be planted alone. Drought resistant. Lb. \$1.10; 5 lbs. \$5.25; 10 lbs. \$10.00.

Perennial Rye Grass Oregon Blue Tag

Our mixture is a blend of the best Italian and English varieties to give a permanent turf. Lb. 40c; 5 lbs. \$1.75; 10 lbs. \$3.00.

Highland Bent

Fine, narrow-bladed, rich dark green variety, slightly creeping in habit, making a fine turf for lawns and putting greens. ½lb. 80c; lb. \$1.40; 5 lbs. \$6.75; 10 lbs. \$13.00.

Merion Blue Grass

Developed by the Greens Section of the U. S. Golf Assn. Continues to grow and stay green during the hot dry weather of midsummer. If you fertilize generously and water regularly, it will resist the growth of crabgrass. Resistant to leaf-spot disease that thins out lawn turf and lets weeds come in. Grows quickly, spreads rapidly; forms a thick, compact, deep green sod that wears well. Requires less mowing than other grasses. Use 1 lb. per 500 sq. ft. to build a new lawn, half that amount when reseeding. ¼lb. \$1.35; ½lb. \$2.45; lb. \$4.35; 3 lbs. \$13.05; 5 lbs. \$21.75; 10 lbs. \$43.00; 25 lbs. \$106.25.

Domestic Rye Grass

An excellent nurse grass when quick, thick turf is needed. Not permanent. Sow in vegetable garden after last cultivation; turn under next season for green manuring and soil conditioning. Lb. 30c; 5 lbs. \$1.35; 10 lbs. \$2.50.

Wild White Clover Genuine Kent Strain

Replacing White Dutch, because of extreme hardness. Foliage is small, low-growing, and rich green in color. Blooms very sparingly, which adds to its value. Oz. 20c; ¼lb. 60c; ½lb. \$1.10; lb. \$2.00; 5 lbs. \$9.75.

White Dutch Clover

Well-known, low-growing, white-flowered Clover so widely used in lawns. Oz. 15c; ¼lb. 50c; ½lb. 85c; lb. \$1.60; 5 lbs. \$7.75.

HART & VICK'S FLOWER SEEDS

The Same Dependable Seeds of Annuals and Perennials that We Sell to the Florists

Our list of Flower Seeds does not cover every variety, but it does describe the best kinds for garden planting. We believe that a carefully selected list like this is what the amateur gardener wants. Our seed is the best that can be grown, carefully tested for quality, and with ordinary care will give splendid results. It is of the same high quality we sell the exacting florists for greenhouse and outdoor planting.

Seed of annuals must be planted each season. Perennials, however, are hardy plants that last for years and generally bloom the year after the seed is sown. Annuals are listed on pages 6 through 23, and perennials on pages 24 through 28.

A regular packet of flower seed is enough to fill the needs of the average-sized garden. Many varieties are also offered in large packets, which are intended for larger suburban and estate gardens.



Ageratum, Midget Blue



Alyssum, Tetra Snowdrift



Anchusa Capensis, Blue Bird

AGERATUM • Floss-Flower

Midget Blue. Very low, 4 to 6-inch, compact plants with dense clusters of Ageratum-blue flowers all season. Very uniform in habit and even in color. Pkt. 30c.

ALYSSUM

Fine for beds, rockwork, edging and cutting. Blooms profusely all summer. A packet of seed will make a border 15 feet long and 1 foot wide.

Carpet of Snow. We have a particularly good strain of this variety. Very large, pure white flowers on plants growing about 4 inches tall, with a spread of 12 inches. Pkt. 15c; 1/4oz. 45c; oz. \$1.25.

Tetra Snowdrift. This new Alyssum has much larger and many more flowers than the older kind. The plant is more robust and grows about 10 inches tall. Flowers very sweet scented. Pkt. 25c; 1/8oz. 75c; 1/4oz. \$1.25; oz. \$3.65.

Violet Queen. Makes a dense mass of rich violet-blue, holding its color well through the hottest summer weather. The compact plant, 5 inches tall, grows close to the ground. Pkt. 15c; 1/8oz. 35c; 1/4oz. 65c; oz. \$1.65.

Little Gem. Dwarf, compact plants, not over 6 inches high, covered with fragrant, white flowers the entire summer. Pkt. 15c; 1/4oz. 45c; oz. \$1.25.

Royal Carpet. All-America Winner, 1953. In color, page 29. The finest new Alyssum in many years. A companion for Carpet of Snow; both grow 4 inches tall and 12 inches wide and bloom continuously from the time they are a few weeks old until the end of the season. Healthy and pest-free. Makes a beautiful large patch of color in the rock garden or perennial border, and is excellent for edging flower beds, walks and driveways. Pkt. 25c; large pkt. 55c.

AMARANTHUS

Molten Fire. An extremely showy foliage plant 4 to 5 feet tall. The foliage is bronze or reddish bronze, with fiery scarlet tip. Fine for background and foundation planting. Pkt. 25c; large pkt. 45c.

ANCHUSA

Capensis, Blue Bird. Brilliant, forget-me-not like blooms. Compact, grows 18 in. tall. Excellent for cutting. Pkt. 25c; large pkt. 55c.

ARCTOTIS

Giant Hybrids. Extremely large flowers, 2 1/2 to 3 inches across, in white, red, mauve, brown, russet, apricot and yellow. Splendid for cutting. Grow 10 inches tall. Pkt. 20c; large pkt. 45c.

HART & VICK'S ASTERS

Vick's Branching Asters

The large, deep, very double blooms are borne on long stems extremely valuable for cutting. The plants frequently cover a space of 3 feet and should be allowed ample room to develop to full size. Seed sown in pots or boxes in March or April and transplanted to outdoor beds in May or June will provide bloom in August and September.

Crimson. Rich, deep crimson.

Lavender. Clear azure-blue.

Peerless Pink. Bright, fresh pink.

Rose. Full of life and sparkle.

Snow-White. Glistening white.

Purple. Rich, deep shade.

Mixed Colors.

Pkt. 15c; 1/8oz. 50c; 1/4oz. 85c

Collection: 1 pkt. each of the above 6 colors (6 pkts.) for 75c



Aster, Vick's Branching

Vick's Rochester Asters

Wilt Resistant

These are the giant Asters with long, narrow, twisted, curled and interlaced petals that somewhat resemble a chrysanthemum. Many people call them Chrysanthemum Asters. The plants grow large and strong and bear an abundance of bloom on long, strong stems that make them splendid cut flowers.

Mixed Colors. Pkt. 15c; 1/8oz. 50c; 1/4oz. 85c.

Princess Asters

Princess Asters have a full crested center surrounded by several rows of strong guard petals. The 2-foot plants are very resistant to disease and bear quantities of lovely flowers in August and September.

Mixed Colors. Pkt. 20c; large pkt. 50c.



Asters, Princess

New Bouquet Aster, Powderpuffs

In color, page 29

Gardeners want Asters early; they want them wilt resistant and, most of all, they want plenty of flowers. Powderpuffs are tailor-made for home gardens. Each plant is 24 inches high and only 12 inches across. All flowers are on top—as many as 20 long-stemmed flowers per plant. They bloom in August.

Mixed Colors. Pkt. 35c; large pkt. 75c.

Heart of France Asters

Wilt Resistant

The best pure red Aster ever introduced. Heart of France opens red as the purest ruby, deepens with age and retains its remarkable beauty to the very end. The plant begins to bloom quite early in the season and opens fully with the midseason varieties. Pkt. 15c; 1/8oz. 50c; 1/4oz. 85c.

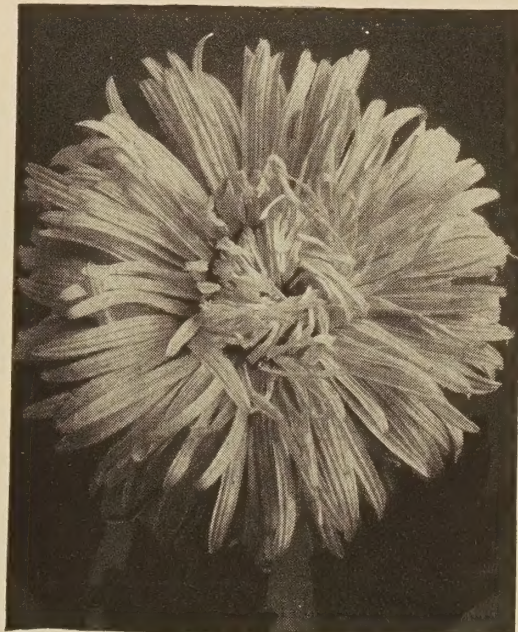
New Early Giant Asters

Large flowers 4 to 5 inches across, with long, shaggy, curled petals and full centers. Strong-growing, wilt-resistant plants bearing many beautiful blooms on long, strong stems. Earliest of all giant-flowering Asters.

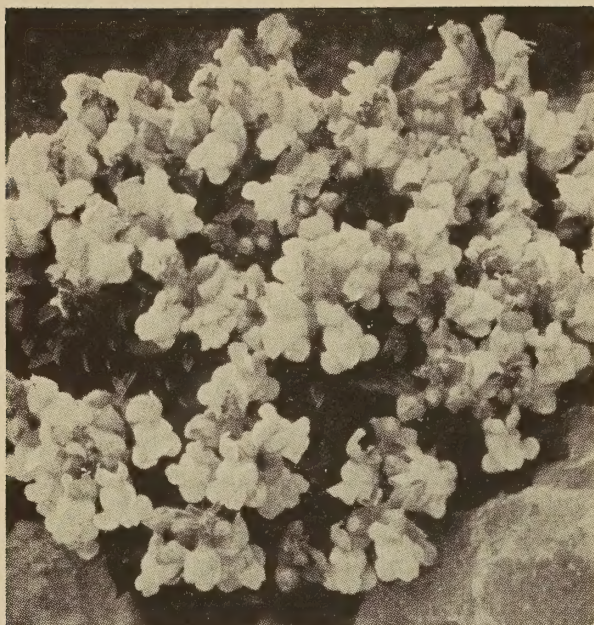
Mixed Colors. Our own blend of colors. Pkt. 25c; large pkt. 60c.

Hart & Vick's Novelty Aster Mixture

This special Aster Mixture contains seed of every kind and color of Aster listed in this catalog. Its purpose is to introduce the entire Aster family to you. Pkt. 20c; 1/8oz. 50c.



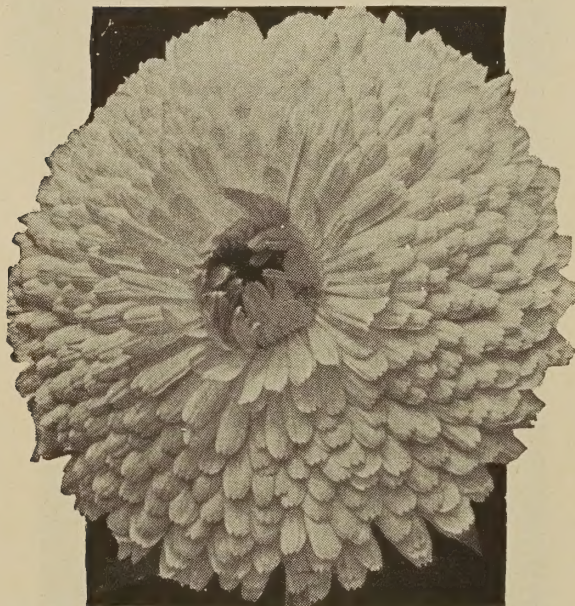
Aster, New Early Giant



Antirrhinums, Magic Carpet



Balsam



Calendula

ANTIRRHINUM • Snapdragon

These pretty, half-hardy perennials, blooming from July to frost, belong to the aristocrats of the garden. Seed sown outdoors in early May will make plants that bloom from early July until frost. For earlier flowering, start indoors in March and transplant outdoors when the weather is favorable. Just barely cover the seed with soil.

Colossal Mixed Colors. A splendid race bred for the difficult growing conditions of the north-eastern part of the country. Very strong, 3-foot stems filled with very large florets from July to October, even under adverse growing conditions. We highly recommend this strain. Pkt. 25c; large pkt. 50c.

Giant Ruffled Tetra Snaps. A new race of Snapdragons created by treating normal flowers with the drug colchicine. Each plant produces several stems with larger flowers, thicker petals, attractively ruffled, fuller spikes with more florets open at one time on heavier stems and sturdier plants.

Mixed Colors. Pkt. 25c; large pkt. 50c.

Magic Carpet. Delightful for beds and borders. Husky little plants 8 inches tall bear masses of bloom in every color of the rainbow, from early July to frost. Pkt. 30c; large pkt. 55c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 75c.

Tall Rust-Resistant, Mixed. Pkt. 20c; large pkt. 35c.

Double Camellia-Flowered BALSAM

The Lady-slipper of Grandmother's Day

An old garden favorite producing gorgeous masses of brilliant, double flowers in the greatest profusion throughout the summer. Of easy culture, succeeding in a good rich soil. Height 2 feet. Start the seed indoors in April or sow outdoors in May.

H. & V. Mixture of Goliath Balsams. A wonderful mixture of colors in tall-growing Balsams. Beautiful in the garden and when cut. Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 45c.

Dwarf Balsam. Showy little bushes, 8 inches high with double and semi-double flowers on top of the stem, instead of on the side. Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 45c.

BELLS OF IRELAND

In color, page 3

Green, bell-shaped flowers about 2 inches across almost completely surround the graceful stems of this 2-foot branching plant. There is little room for leaves. Splendid to cut for house decoration. Pkt. 35c; 3 pkts. \$1.00.

PACIFIC BEAUTY CALENDULAS

A new family of Calendula, the result of several years' work to produce a strain with uniformly large flowers of better formation, more resistant to heat and with straighter stems, which would bloom all season. The plants grow 18 inches tall, in any good garden soil. Effective in beds and borders, blooming from early summer to frost.

Lemon Beauty. Very graceful, double flowers of pure lemon-yellow.

Pacific Beauty Blend. Made up of varieties properly blended for best color effect.

Persimmon Beauty. True persimmon-orange flowers of unusual brilliance and size.

Pkt. 15c; large pkt. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 90c

Mixture of Older Calendulas. Seed of older Calendulas has been mixed together for those who feel they must grow the kinds that have been in their gardens for so many years. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c; oz. \$1.15.

CALLIOPSIS • Tickseed

Showy, beautiful, free-flowering annuals of the easiest culture, doing well in any sunny position, blooming all summer and excellent for cutting and massing. Contains the finest large and small-flowered tall Calliopsis in a riot of colors. Showy in the garden, grand for cutting. 2½ to 3 feet. Mixed colors. Pkt. 15c; ¼oz. 30c.

CANDYTUFT • Iberis

Giant Hyacinth-Flowered. A wonderfully improved strain of the popular Empress Candytuft, quite distinct from the Umbellata sorts. Forms well-branched plants 18 inches high, each branch terminating in an immense spike of large white flowers. Makes a fine white border or bed. Excellent for cutting. Pkt. 15c; ¼oz. 45c.

Umbellata. An easily grown, very free-flowering annual, almost as fragrant as sweet alyssum and very rapidly growing in popularity. Sow outdoors in early spring and thin when plants are 2 inches high, giving each plant 6 inches of space. Sow another lot of seed in July for fall blooming.

Mixed Colors. Pkt. 15c; ¼oz. 35c; oz. \$1.15.

CARNATIONS

Early Low-Growing Grenadin. Compact-growing, hardy plants bearing long-stemmed, double flowers the first year if the seed is sown early. Cut the tops back when plants have finished blooming. Blended colors—red, white, rose-pink, rose and soft yellow. Pkt. 25c; large pkt. 65c.

Giant Double Sweet-Scented. A new hardy Carnation from the French specialist Chabaud, which blooms from seed in five months after sowing and continues to produce good double flowers, some of solid colors and others tinted and blended, year after year. This is a sweet-scented variety and a splendid addition to hardy garden flowers. A beautiful color blend. Pkt. 25c; large pkt. 50c.

CARDINAL CLIMBER

An attractive vine growing 25 feet in a season. Fern-like foliage and clusters of fiery cardinal-red, 1-inch flowers from midsummer to frost. Pkt. 20c; 2 pkts. 35c.

CELOSIA

Giant Pampas Plume. In color, page 29. Huge feathered plumes on vigorous, long-stemmed plants characterize this new giant strain of *Celosia plumosa* for bedding and cutting. A full mixture containing bronze, copper, gold and sunset colors very rare in Celosia, with a minimum of dark reds. Makes a very fine summer border, since it thrives in hot weather and gives a riot of color. Very easy to grow. Pkt. 35c; large pkt. 65c.

CRESTED COCKSCOMB (*Celosia cristata*)

Toreador. 1955 All-America Winner. In color, page 4. A striking new Annual. Rich red color glowing with fiery brightness. Pkt. 35c; large pkt. 65c.

Dwarf Mixed. An easily grown, free-blooming annual, very effective in the border and also attractive for pots. Sow seed under cover in early spring or outdoors in May. Plants grow 1 foot high. Crimson, scarlet, yellow and orange shades mixed. Pkt. 15c; ¼oz. 50c; ½oz. 90c.

COLEUS

Special Rainbow Mixture. Large, beautifully colored leaves of light green, yellow, orange, crimson and maroon. Used for beds and borders and also grown in pots. Pkt. 35c.

➡
Cardinal
Climber



Carnations,
Giant Double
Sweet-
Scented



Candytuft, Umbellata



Centaurea, Jubilee Gem



Chrysanthemum, Carinatum
Merry Mixture



Cleome, Pink Queen

CENTAUREA

Bachelor Buttons (*C. Cyanus*). Known also as Ragged Sailor, Blue Bottle, etc. These hardy, easily grown, bright-flowered plants are among the most attractive and graceful of old-fashioned flowers. They bloom all summer. We have discarded the old single-flowered type; the greatly improved double kinds offered here are much better in every way.

Double Mixed. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c; oz. 85c.

Cornflower, Jubilee Gem (*C. Cyanus*). A low, compact plant about 12 inches high, liberally covered with dark blue, very double flowers. Good for edging plantings of taller annuals or perennials, for mass planting, or for bordering walks and driveways. Combines very well with marigolds. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 30c.

Royal Sweet Sultan (*Centaurea imperialis*). Undoubtedly the finest of all Sweet Sultans for cutting purposes. The deliciously sweet-scented flowers are borne on long, strong stems, and when cut will keep for several days in perfect condition. The well-branched plants grow $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet high and make a fine display in the garden. Sow the seed early.

Choice Mixture. Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 45c.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS

Annual Chrysanthemums or Painted Daisies, as they are called, bloom freely from early summer until fall, their bright colors making a beautiful show in the garden and being very useful for indoor decoration. As they grow 2 feet high, they make fine beds and borders, doing best in heavy soil.

Carinatum Merry Mixture. Easily grown annuals giving an abundance of large, single flowers for cutting and display throughout the summer. They are beautifully zoned and ringed with unusual contrasting colors.

Mixed Colors. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 35c.

CLEOME • Spider-Plant

Pink Queen. All-America Winner. A graceful, hardy annual that grows $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 feet tall and bears huge trusses of bright salmon-pink flowers from early summer until hard frost in late fall. Solid beds of it make a most wonderful display. Space the plants 18 inches apart each way. A double row makes a good hedge. The plants are well branched, and each branch terminates in a large head of bright pink blooms followed by long, slender seed pods supported by long, wiry stems. Fine for large beds and background planting. Pkt. 20c; large pkt. 45c.

CYNOGLOSSUM Chinese Forget-Me-Not

This easily grown annual was brought here from China. It is a strong and thrifty grower 15 inches tall, producing sprays of forget-me-not-like flowers throughout the summer. Delicately sweet scented.

Firmament. Low-growing, bushy and easy to grow. Covered with rich blue flowers. Pkt. 25c; large pkt. 40c.

DATURA • Angels-Trumpet

Wrighti (*D. meteloides*). Showy, large, upright plants 3 feet high, with large, bluish green foliage and dark purple stems. The immense, trumpet-shaped, pale lavender flowers are very sweet scented and bloom from midsummer to fall. Grow them in a light soil, in a sunny, protected place. Pkt. 25c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 95c.

You get the same high quality seed in these garden size packets as we furnish the particular florist whose living depends on the quality of the flowers he grows.

COSMOS Bloom All Summer

These are among the most popular and easily grown annual flowers. They make a wonderful display in beds and borders in the garden and furnish plenty of cut blooms for house decoration in the fall when other flowers are scarce. Sow the seed outdoors just as soon as danger of frost is over, or start it in coldframes and then transplant. Thin or transplant to 18 inches apart, and pinch back the tops to make the plants branch.

Sensation

Single, 4-inch flowers with overlapping, fluted petals are borne about ten weeks after the seed is sown. Much better than older single kinds. Compact plant 4 feet tall.

Radiance. Silver Medal Winner. Pink with deep rose-crimson disc; canary-yellow center.

White King. Glistening silvery white.

Mixed Colors.

Pkt. 15c; large pkt. 45c

Early Double

A center crest of short fine petals, surrounded by a row of longer, broader guard petals. Colors are crimson, pink and white. Long, strong stems and lace-like foliage add greatly to its value. The plant grows 3 to 4 feet high and is massed with bloom from July to frost.

Mixed Colors. Pkt. 20c; large pkt. 50c.

Fiesta

All-America Winner, 1952. Early, heat loving and easy to grow. A compact, 2½-foot plant with a riot of bloom all summer long. Semi-double, ruffled flowers borne like tropical birds amid the lacy foliage. Petals are orange, striped with flashing scarlet. For the border and for cutting. Pkt. 25c; large pkt. 50c.

LOVELY DAHLIAS are grown from seed

It surprises most people to learn how easily Dahlias are grown from seed, and what fine and unusual flowers are borne on the sturdy plants the first year.

Unwin's Dwarf Hybrids. Miniature single, semi-double and double flowers in a brilliant array of colors, from pure white through cream, yellow, orange, salmon, pink, rose, purple and deep maroon. Plant grows about 20 inches tall and starts blooming early in August, continuing until frost. We offer a greatly improved strain that produces a very high percentage of double flowers of perfect form, with taller, stronger stems. Pkt. 25c; ½oz. 75c.

DIANTHUS • Sweet-Scented Garden Pinks

Brilliant colors and a profusion of bloom make these Garden Pinks very popular. Plants grow about a foot high and are especially fine in masses in beds and borders.

Double Gaiety, Carnation Shades. Double flowers, from the most delicate pink to the deepest crimson. Pkt. 20c; large pkt. 45c.

Gaiety. Giant single variety with deeply lacinated petals. The liveliest color blend in Dianthus—salmon, pink and rose shades, in addition to the usual Dianthus colors. Pkt. 15c; large pkt. 50c.

DIMORPHOTHECA • African Daisy

Aurantiaea Hybrids. Daisy-like blooms in summer and fall. Good for rock gardens, edging and cutting. Blooms quickly from seed. Grows 12 to 15 inches tall. Bright golden yellow, orange and white flowers. Pkt. 20c; large pkt. 35c.



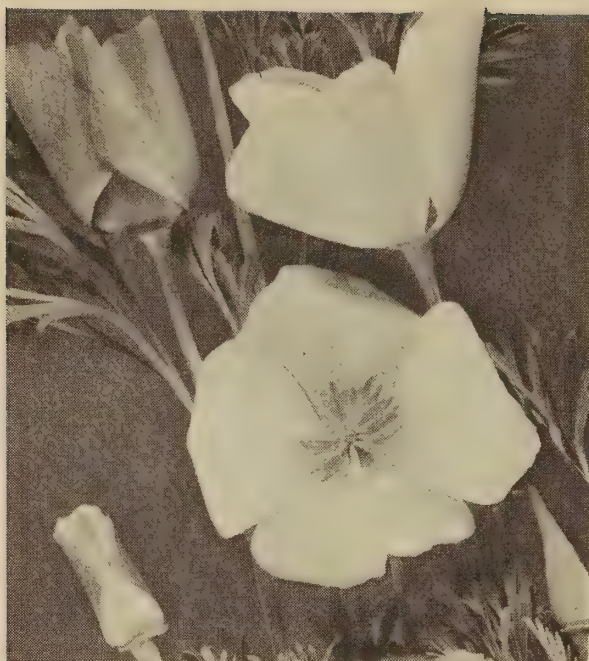
Cosmos, Mixed



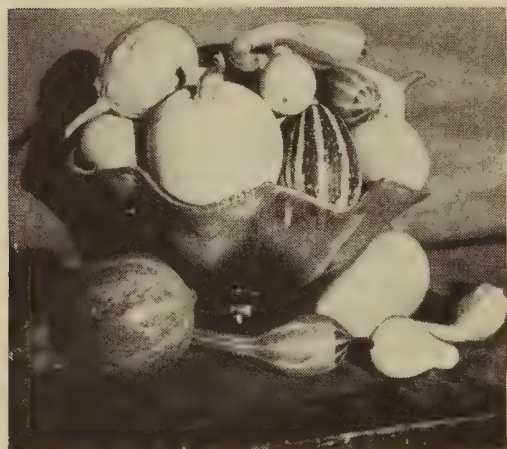
Dahlia, Unwin's Dwarf Hybrids



Dianthus, Sweet-scented



Eschscholtzia, Single Mixed



Ornamental Gourds



Helichrysum monstrosum

ESCHSCHOLTZIA • California Poppy

The State Flower of California

A beautiful and brilliant annual growing about a foot high and bearing quantities of Poppy-like flowers in yellow, orange and crimson. These are specially good when planted in beds and borders where their finely cut, blue-green foliage and brilliantly colored flowers make a gorgeous display. Sow the seed in the early spring where the plants are to remain.

Single, Mixed Colors. Very delicate flowers in colors ranging through golden orange, chrome-yellow, purple and frost-pink. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c.

Hart & Vick's Mixture of EVERLASTINGS

A special mixture of different flowers that can be dried for winter bouquets. It will also give nice fresh cut flowers during the summer. To dry, cut the flowers before they are fully developed, remove the foliage, bunch loosely and hang head downward in a cool, airy, shady place. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 60c.

FOUR O'CLOCK • Marvel of Peru

A bushy 2-foot plant that grows very easily in any garden. Throughout the summer it bears large flowers that open wide about four o'clock in the afternoon if the day is sunny, and stays open all day if it is cloudy. We offer a mixture of white, yellow, crimson and striped. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c; oz. 65c.

GERANIUMS

Giant flowers in many beautiful colors—white, pink, rose, salmon, scarlet and crimson—in a splendid mixture. Easy to grow from seed. Fine plants for both house and garden. Pkt. 35c.

ORNAMENTAL GOURDS

Large-Fruiting Varieties, Mixed. Contains well-known large kinds such as Dipper, Pipe, Dish-rag, Hercules Club, Calabash, etc. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c; oz. 75c.

Small-Fruiting Varieties, Mixed. The fruits vary greatly in shape and color, but all are of the small type now so popular for bowls and baskets in the home. We have a fine strain producing both smooth and warted varieties. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c; oz. 75c.

GYPSOPHILA • Babys-Breath

London Market Strain. A new strain of the always-popular annual Babys-Breath. The pure white flowers are the largest of any annual Gypsophila. Remarkably fine for cutting. Make sowings of seed during the spring and early summer. Height 2 feet. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c; oz. 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25.

HELIOTROPE • Cherry Pie

A half-hardy perennial that blooms all season. Both flowers and foliage are deliciously scented. Splendid for bedding and greenhouse use. Seed sown indoors early will produce blooming plants for bedding and pot plants for winter house decoration. Can be sown outdoors in May.

Lemoine's Giants, Mixed. Many shades ranging from very light blue to darkest purple. Pkt. 25c; large pkt. 50c.

HELICHRYSUM • Strawflower

Monstrosum. The most popular of the Everlastings grown in the garden during the summer, then cut and dried for winter use in the house. Plants grow about 2 feet tall. Double flowers that will retain their rich color when dried. Pkt. 15c; large pkt. 40c.

TALL DOUBLE LARKSPUR

A tall, upright, branching plant that holds long trusses of large, very double flowers aloft on strong stems. Splendid in the garden and for cutting. Larkspur is one of the best known of garden flowers, and recently a vast improvement has been effected in the size and color of the blooms and the general habit of the plant. Seed sown outdoors before the end of April will produce flowering plants by the beginning of July and give a continuous succession of flowers until frost. The plants make handsome beds and their free, graceful habit and bright colors are very effective in groups in the old-fashioned flower or shrub border.

New Regal Larkspur

Very thickly placed, large double flowers in long, thick spikes. The colors in this new strain are particularly bright, clear and clean looking. The plant is vigorous, branching well from the base. It grows 4 feet high.

Mixed Colors. Pkt. 20c; large pkt. 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75c.

Imperial Larkspur

Double flowers in 3 to 4-foot spikes on plants that branch out from the base, making many flowering stems to each plant.

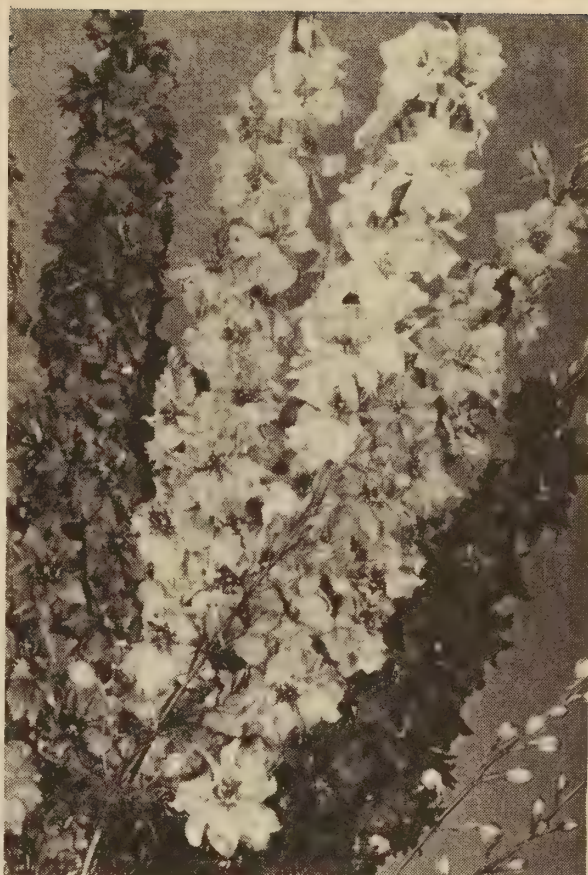
Blue Spire. Intense deep Oxford-blue.

Carmine King Improved. Rich deep carmine and salmon flowers in long spikes.

White King. A new giant, pure glistening white spike of large, fully double flowers

Blend of Colors. Made from improved varieties, properly blended for the best effect.

Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 35c; oz. \$1.75



Larkspurs, Mixed

HELIANTHUS • Sunflower

Mammoth Russian. Immense, single yellow heads often 18 to 20 inches in diameter. Produces quantities of seed that is enjoyed by many native birds, as well as chickens. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; lb. 65c.

Sungold. Large, double, brilliant yellow flowers on 4-foot stems that make a most colorful show. Seed sown in May makes plants that bloom in early August. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c.

KOCHIA

Summer Cypress; Burning-Bush

Childsi. A bushy annual growing 2 to 2½ feet high, resembling a close-clipped ornamental evergreen. The globe-shaped or pyramidal plants are close and compact, of a pleasing light green color, which turn carmine or blood-red in early autumn. It may be grown singly or in the form of a hedge. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c; oz. 80c.

LUPINE

Free flowering and very easily grown. The strong, 3-foot plants with their many branches and dark glossy green foliage bear long, graceful spikes of pea-shaped flowers in blue, white and sky-blue shades during July and August.

King Lupine, Mixed. A greatly improved, giant-flowering strain. Each plant has four to six spikes of dark blue, heliotrope, sky-blue or white flowers. Very free blooming. Pkt. 20c; large pkt. 35c.

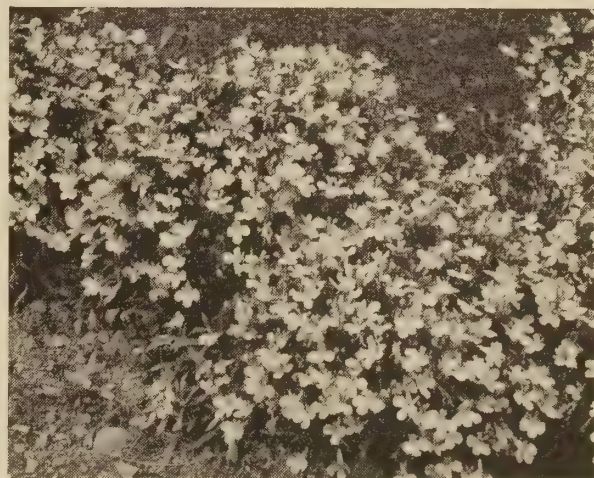
LOBELIA

Blooms very quickly from seed and continues all through the season. For beds, edgings, baskets and pots there is nothing prettier. Sow outdoors in early spring where the plants are to grow, and thin to several inches apart.

Crystal Palace. Excellent for carpet bedding; seldom over 4 inches high. Deep blue flowers, small but effective in masses; dark foliage. Pkt. 20c; large pkt. 45c.



Lupine, New Annual King



Lobelia, Crystal Palace



Marigold, Mammoth Mum



Marigold, Yellow Supreme



Marigold, Red Head

MARIGOLDS

African Marigolds are old favorite, free-flowering annuals of easy culture. They have uniformly large, yellow or orange flowers and are adapted for large beds or mixed borders. They succeed best in light soil, with full exposure to the sun. Splendid for cutting, keeping in fine condition for a long time indoors.

Chrysanthemum-Flowered

Goldsmith. All-America Bronze Medal. Giant incurved, golden orange flowers up to 3 inches in diameter and almost a perfect ball in shape. Early and very free-blooming plants growing 20 inches tall and making many branches, each carrying a flower. Pkt. 25c; large pkt. 55c.

Mammoth Mum. Very popular light yellow chrysanthemum-flowered type. Giant flowers on long, strong stems on 2½ to 3-foot plants. Very satisfactory in the garden and for cutting. Pkt. 25c; large pkt. 55c.

Yellowstone. A true companion for the famous Mission Giant, Goldsmith, the Bronze Medal Winner of 1941. Yellowstone is a lovely clear golden yellow, incurved petals and very attractive. Pkt. 25c; large pkt. 55c.

Carnation-Flowered

Frills. Large 3½ inch, very double golden orange flowers with petals beautifully frilled and waved. The foliage is odorless. Grows 2 ft. high. Pkt. 25c; large pkt. 55c.

Guinea Gold. Carnation-like flowers of rich orange flushed with gold, double and semi-double, with no singles. Blooms profusely until well into November. Grows 2½ feet tall. Pkt. 15c; ¼oz. 45c.

Sweet-Scented Sunset Giants. Largest flowering of all Marigolds. Full-centered blooms, 5 inches or more across. They come in a fine variety of colors, ranging from primrose through deep gold to golden orange. About 3½ feet tall. Pkt. 15c; ¼oz. 45c.

Yellow Supreme. All-America Gold Medal. Lemon-yellow or rich primrose. Flowers fully double, with a distinct, sweet fragrance. Blooms freely until late frost. Height 2 feet. Pkt. 15c; ¼oz. 45c.

All-Double Mixed Colors. An exceptional mixture of orange and yellow. All-double, tall African varieties. Pkt. 15c; ¼oz. 45c; ½oz. 75c.

Single-Flowered

Flash. All-America Silver Medal. A bright combination of colors, especially good in the fall. The colors range from vivid red through bronze, with some yellow. Blooms are 1½ inches across and are borne freely on bushy, 18-inch plants from early August until frost. Pkt. 15c; large pkt. 35c.

Naughty Marietta. Large 2½-inch flowers of golden yellow blotched maroon, borne freely on compact plants 1 foot tall. Splendid in the garden and as a cut flower. Pkt. 20c; large pkt. 35c.

Red Head. All-America Bronze Medal. Single flowers with crested center of golden petals with maroon edge, overlapped with rich mahogany or bronze recurved petals. Pkt. 25c.

Spanish Flag. Low bushy growing, thrifty plants bearing quantities of smart looking single flowers in shades of orange, yellow, buff and cream. Pkt. 15c; large pkt. 35c.

Scotch Marigold

Gnome (*Tagetes signata pumila*). A compact, bushy, dwarf plant covered with golden yellow flowers. Fern-like foliage of beautiful green. Fine for beds and borders. Height 8 inches. Blooms from early summer to frost. Pkt. 15c; large pkt. 35c.

French Marigolds

Color Magic. A most attractive range of colors from pure gold to red, with many flowers striped and mottled in red and gold. Uniformly low-growing, 6-inch plants in bloom from early summer until frost. Pkt. 15c; large pkt. 45c.

Harmony. Fluted, deeply cut, golden orange center petals, with outer ones of reddish brown. A most attractive color combination. Flowers $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches across, on 12-inch plants. Pkt. 15c; large pkt. 35c.

Melody. All-America Medal. We believe this to be the best bright orange, foot-high Marigold. Pkt. 15c; large pkt. 35c.

Monarch Blend. Double flowers of yellow, orange, cream, brown and old-gold in a fine mixture. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75c.

Miniature Marigolds

Butterball. In color, page 2. All-America Bronze Medal. An exquisite little plant bearing dozens of flowers of a lovely soft butter-yellow color. Very dwarf in habit, the plants are 6 to 8 inches in height and are literally covered with 2-inch, double blooms throughout the summer. Pkt. 20c; large pkt. 45c.

Spry. All-America Silver Medal. Plants bushy and thrifty, about 9 inches high, bearing double, light orange-crested flowers with maroon outer petals, very early in the season. Pkt. 15c; large pkt. 45c.

Yellow Pigmy. Dwarf, compact, 8-inch plants covered with tiny, double, lemon-yellow flowers. Splendid plant for borders. Pkt. 15c; large pkt. 45c.

Gem Mixture. A blend of the dwarf miniature kinds. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75c.

MIGNONETTE • Reseda

A well-known, old-fashioned flower prized for its distinctive fragrance. Sow the seed in the garden where you want the plants to remain, for it does not transplant successfully. Thin to about a foot apart.

Old Fashioned Sweet. Deliciously sweet scented. The individual florets are of immense size, forming a graceful, compact spike 12 to 15 inches long. A fine keeper, retaining its grace and fragrance until every bud opens. Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c.

NICOTIANA • Sweet-Scented Tobacco

Blooms all summer long under conditions of heat and drought that many other annuals cannot stand. Star-shaped, tubular flowers that are particularly fragrant during the late afternoon and evening after sunset. Plants grow 2 to 3 feet high and are readily raised from seed.

Affinis. Sweet-scented, pure white, star-shaped flower 3 inches across, borne continually. Height 2 to 3 feet. Pkt. 20c; large pkt. 65c.

Daylight Sensation Mixture. A new and most unusual Affinis Nicotiana with blooms that remain open during the daytime. The 3-foot plants are very free-flowering, bearing large flowers in bright scarlet, crimson, rose, mahogany, violet, yellow, coral, lilac and white. Pkt. 25c; large pkt. 75c.

NIEREMBERGIA

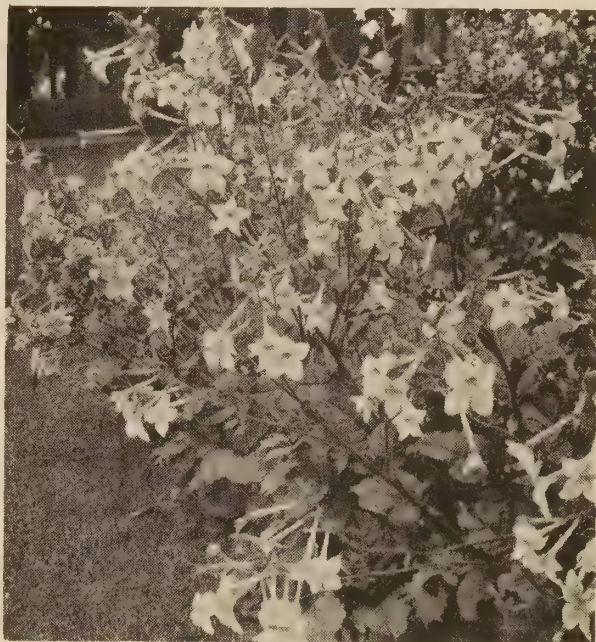
Purple Robe. All-America Bronze Medal. A charming annual, blooming fifteen weeks after seed is sown. Grows about 8 inches high and produces an abundance of showy, small, cupped blooms of clear deep violet-purple shades. The plant is neat, compact and extremely free-flowering, with a spread of 10 to 12 inches. Makes a fine border and edging plant. Pkt. 25c; large pkt. 75c.



Marigold, Color Magic



Mignonette, Old Fashioned Sweet



Nicotiana affinis

See page 37 for the answer to your soil problems.

MORNING-GLORIES



Morning-Glory, Heavenly Blue

Darling. The same rich wine-red color as Scarlett O'Hara, but with a distinct snowy white throat that makes the flowers stand out. Pkt. 15c; ¼oz. 60c.

Heavenly Blue, Hart & Vick's Early-Flowering Strain. From July to frost it produces masses of pure sky-blue flowers, delicately shading to white in the center. Vines grow 15 feet or more and are covered with light green foliage. Pkt. 15c (will make a 15-foot row); ¼oz. 35c (for a 60-foot row); oz. 95c.

Pearly Gates. All-America Silver Medal. Grows rapidly to a height of 15 feet or more and bears lustrous white, trumpet-shaped flowers with creamy shadings in the throat. The large flowers, 4½ inches across, bloom from July to frost. Pkt. 15c (will make a 15-foot row); ¼oz. 60c.

Scarlett O'Hara. The large, carnelian-red flowers, about 3½ inches across, appear early in the season, about 65 days after the seed is sown, and remain until frost. Blooms stay open all day long. Pkt. 15c (will make a 15-foot row); ¼oz. 50c (for a 60-foot row).

Giant Flowering Mixed. The flowers are gigantic, in colors beautiful beyond description. The solid colors range from snow-white to black-purple with all possible intermediate shades. Many are striped, flaked, and splashed. Pkt. 15c; ¼oz. 35c.

Flag Mixture. Red, white and blue—a patriotic combination of giant-flowering Morning-Glories. Pkt. (enough to cover a 30-foot fence or trellis) 35c.

ROYAL ENSIGN

A new Annual. Here is a bush Morning-Glory. Grows 6 in. tall, ideal for borders, window boxes or mass planting. Bright ultramarine blue flowers with golden throat. Compact. Pkt. 25c; ¼oz. 80c.

GIANT PANSIES

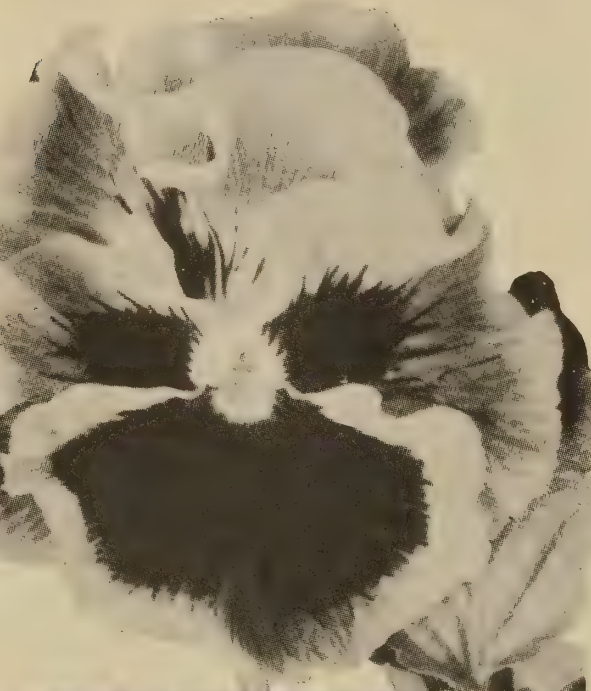
Pansy seed may be sown successfully in any one of three seasons. Start it in the house in February or March, and it will make plants that will bloom from July to frost when transplanted outdoors. Or sow seed outdoors in April and May, and the plants will bloom in the fall. Or sow seed in cold-frames in July and August, and transplant later to the garden; plants will bloom the next spring. The largest and finest flowers are grown on a rich, well-drained soil, in a sunny location.

H. & V. Giant Exhibition. In color, page 4. This mixture, made up of the many colors of Mastodon varieties, has no superior among Pansy mixtures. It will make wonderful borders and beds. Long stems, fine for cutting. Pkt. 35c; large pkt. \$1.00.

Swiss Giants. Flowers of giant size and brilliant colors, on long, sturdy stems. The rich colors and great petal substance make this a magnificent mixture. Pkt. 35c; large pkt. \$1.00.

SURPRISE GARDEN FLOWER SEED

Here we offer a mixture of many easy-growing annual flowers that can be sown broadcast, and with practically no care at all will produce a bright effect. Especially adapted for sowing in fence corners or along the fence, for borders, or any place that can have but little care and needs brightening up. Large pkt. 15c; oz. 50c; ¼lb. \$1.75; lb. \$6.50.



Pansies, Swiss Giants

Hart & Vick's NASTURTIIUMS

Dwarf Double Fragrant Varieties

Giant double, very sweet-scented flowers are freely produced on long stems, which make them not only a fine garden flower but invaluable for cutting.

Cherry Rose. Rose flushed cherry.

Golden Globe. Pure golden yellow. Very large, double and semi-double.

Mahogany Globe. Dark mahogany-red.

Orange Globe. Clear orange color.

Scarlet Globe. Fiery scarlet.

Mixture. A careful blending of the four colors of the dwarf globe type.

Pkt. 15c; oz. 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.45

Collection: 1 pkt. each of the above five varieties for 60c

Glorious Gleam Hybrids, Mixed. Blooms sweetly scented, with colors varying from cream-yellow to deep golden yellow, orange, cerise, salmon, crimson and others with spots and markings. Semi-dwarf plant, often throwing out runners. Pkt. 15c; oz. 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.45.

Single Flowering

Hart & Vick's Tall Mixture. A special mixture of giant-flowered kinds in the brightest colors—fiery crimson, scarlet, bright yellow, maroon, carmine-rose, salmon and cream. Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00.

Hart & Vick's Special Dwarf Mixture. We offer these low-growing Nasturtiums in a special mixture of brilliant colors. Large pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00.

NEMOPHILA • Baby Blue Eyes

Insignis. An easily grown, early-flowering annual bearing bright blue flowers on sturdy plants 6 to 8 inches high. Fine in the rock or wall garden and for edging. Pkt. 15c; large pkt. 30c.

PHLOX

Tall Large-Flowering

(Phlox Drummondii grandiflora) See page 4

Plants 15 inches high, with many branches, each terminating in a large cluster of flowers.

Blend of Colors. Made from many separately grown varieties, assuring a wide range of brilliant color. Pkt. 25c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 75c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$1.35.

Starred and Fringed

Brightly colored flowers with fringed and pointed petals, many artistically starred. Height 1 foot.

Splendid Color Mixture. Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 55c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 90c.

Dwarf Annual

Low, 6-inch, compact plants covered with large flowers in brilliant colors, from white through pinks, blues and violets to the deepest reds. Blooms all season.

Blend of Brilliant Colors. Pkt. 25c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 75c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$1.35.

ANNUAL POPPIES

Single Shirley, Mixed. From the purest white to the deepest crimson and blood-red, through shades of pale pink, rose and carmine. Many flowers are daintily edged and striped, and so varied that rarely are two flowers just alike. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c; oz. 75c.

All-Double Shirley. Many silky petals, the inner rows fluted and frilled. The same range of colors as Single Shirley. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 55c.



Nasturtiums, Mixed



Phlox, Tall Large-Flowering



Poppies, Shirley

PETUNIAS

Bloom All Summer

Bedding Varieties

Blue Bedder. Single flowers, 2 to 3 inches across, of rich royal blue. Plants 18 inches in height. Pkt. 25c; large pkt. 75c.

Celestial Rose Improved. Large, brilliant rose-pink flowers with wide-open trumpets and indistinct creamy throats. Compact plants 15 inches tall. Prolific bloomer from early summer until frost. Pkt. 25c; large pkt. 75c.

Cheerful. All-America Winner. Clear salmon-pink flowers. Prolific bloomer from early summer until frost. Plants 15 to 18 inches tall. Pkt. 25c; large pkt. 75c.

Dwarf Elk's Pride. Very large, deep violet-purple flowers. Very well-suited for bedding and window boxes. The very best low-growing purple Petunia. Pkt. 25c; large pkt. 75c.

Fire Chief. All-America Gold Medal. Brilliant scarlet-red flowers on low, compact plants growing 10 to 12 inches high. Blooms all season long. For edging and potting. Pkt. 25c; large pkt. 75c.

Howard's Star Improved. The best strain of this lovely variety. Bright rosy crimson marked with a white star. Grows about 18 inches tall. Pkt. 25c; large pkt. 75c.

Lipstick. Glowing carmine-rose overlaid with salmon. The 2 to 2½-inch, wide-open flowers are carried on strong plants 15 inches high. Starts to bloom early and continues all summer. Pkt. 25c; large pkt. 75c.

Rosy Morn Improved. An improved strain of this favorite pink Petunia with white throat. Compact plants growing 15 inches tall. Pkt. 15c; large pkt. 50c.

Snowball Improved. Large, full round pure white flowers cover thrifty 15-inch plants from June until frost. The best low-growing plain-edged white Petunia. Pkt. 20c; large pkt. 65c.

Color Blend of Bedding Petunias. This special mixture of uniformly low-growing, very free-flowering varieties is the result of many trials and years of experience. This blend of six bright and distinct colors makes an exceptionally attractive planting in beds and borders. Pkt. 15c; large pkt. 45c; 1/8 oz. 65c.

Double Petunias

Our strains of double-flowering Petunias are unsurpassed. Double Petunias require careful culture.

Remember that the smaller, crumpled seedlings produce the finest flowers. Sturdy, compact plants about 14 inches tall, bearing quantities of bloom.

Glorious Mixture. A wonderful assortment of beautiful colors ranging from pure white to deepest violet. Pkt. 50c.

Pan-American Hybrid Petunias

In every trial ground that we have seen, where many different strains of Petunias are growing so that their qualities may be compared, these Pan-American hybrids always have stood out. These varieties that we offer are F₁ hybrids. All are dwarf, vigorous, compact plants and some with giant fringed flowers.

Ballerina. All-America Honorable Mention. Soft glowing salmon-colored flowers, 3½ to 4 inches across, waved and ruffled. Strong, compact plant. Pkt. 50c; 3 pkts. \$1.25.

Prima Donna. In color, page 2. All-America Bronze Medal. Bright rose-pink blooms of large size, delightfully fringed and waved. Plants about 12 inches tall. For bedding, borders, pots and boxes, as well as for cutting. Pkt. 50c; 3 pkts. \$1.25.

Tango. Large, waved and fringed flowers of deep scarlet-salmon, growing 3½ to 4 inches across. Strong, very free-blooming plants 15 inches high. Pkt. 50c; 3 pkts. \$1.25.



Petunia, Celestial Rose Imp.



Petunia, Ballerina



Petunia, Double

Large Ruffled Petunias

Paramount Giants. A full mixture of colors of the giant ruffled Superbissima, the largest of all Petunias. Giant blooms with wide-open trumpets in rich, clear colors—purple, deep rose and burgundy, with wonderfully veined and feathered throats. Plants sturdy and low-growing. Pkt. 35c; large pkt. \$1.00.

Snowstorm Improved. This giant, wavy-petaled, pure white flower easily holds its place as the best large white Petunia. Not only beautiful in the garden, when used in combination with other flowers and in beds by itself, but it also is a splendid variety to cut for indoor display. The sturdy, 18-inch plants bear huge flowers in profusion all summer long. Pkt. 25c; large pkt. \$1.00.

Ruffled Giant Mixture. This is as fine a strain as can be had anywhere, coming in a wonderful variety of colors, from pure white veined with lavender, crimson, rose and gold to almost black, velvety crimson-maroon flowers with threads of white, yellow, lilac and rose. Every color and combination of tints and colors is represented. Pkt. 35c; large pkt. \$1.15.



Portulaca, Mixed

CARNIVAL

IN COLOR FRONT COVER

Mixture of all Petunia colors and intershades. Large flowers, some ruffled, some fringed. Outstanding for even height and hybrid vigor, yet plants are dwarf and compact. Pkt. 50c; 3 pkts. \$1.25.

PORTULACA • Sun-Plant

This charming, little, hardy annual is unrivaled for brilliancy. Nothing is prettier for beds, edging and rockwork, and it is frequently sown broadcast over sunny banks, etc. It is also valuable as an underplanting for taller plants. The seed should be sown late, since it does not germinate until hot weather. Blooms freely all summer; average height is 6 inches. It does especially well in hot, dry places.

Double, Mixed Colors. Double, rose-like flowers in many brilliant colors. Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{16}$ oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$1.50.

Single, Mixed Colors. Single flowers in many bright colors. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 95c.

RICINUS • Castor-Oil Plant

Annual plants, desirable for screens or the center of large beds because of their tall, heavy growth and tropical appearance.

Zanzibarensis. Leaves often $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet across, marked with brown and purple spots. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 30c.

SALPIGLOSSIS • Velvet-Flower

Hart & Vick's Finest Mixture. A beautiful trumpet-shaped flower, blooming early and continuing all summer. The velvety petals are richly marked with crimson, primrose, yellow, blue, purple and white, overlaid and striped with gold and silver. The plant grows readily in sandy soil and partial shade. Height $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 45c.



Salpiglossis

Rock-Garden Mixture of Annual Flowers

A mixture of many kinds of low-growing, long-blooming annuals to scatter broadcast in the rock garden. They will bloom from early summer until late fall. Work plenty of peat moss in and around the plants. The results will please you. Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 45c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 75c.



Rock-Garden in Full Bloom



Salvia, America



Schizanthus, New Giant Hybrids



Stocks, Early Giant Imperial

SALVIA • Scarlet Sage

Brilliant flowers on long, stately spikes, standing well above the foliage. Blooms until frost. Extensively planted in beds and as a border. For early bloom start seed in boxes or under glass in February and March, and transplant when all danger of frost is past. For August flowers sow the seed outdoors and thin plants to 6 inches apart.

America. In bloom from mid-August until freezing weather. Large, bright scarlet flowers and abundant, dark green foliage. Plants are very uniform in shape and height; 16 inches tall. Probably the freest and most continuous-blooming variety. Pkt. 25c; large pkt. 55c.

Blaze of Fire. Early; 12 inches tall. Brilliant scarlet flowers carried well above the foliage from mid-July to frost. Pkt. 25c; large pkt. 55c.

Blue Bedder. Extra-large, deep blue flowers on stems about 2 feet high. Very fine for garden use and for decorative purposes indoors. While it is considered an annual, it will live through the winter if protected. Pkt. 25c; large pkt. 55c.

Bonfire. One of the most popular of the Salvias. Compact bushes 18 inches tall, covered with bright scarlet blooms. Pkt. 25c; large pkt. 55c.

ANNUAL SCABIOSA

Mixed Colors. A very bright mixture made from distinct and outstanding giant varieties. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 65c.

SCARLET RUNNER BEAN

An easily grown annual vine. A great favorite in Europe, not only as an ornamental climber but for the delicious edible Beans that follow the sprays of bright scarlet, pea-shaped flowers. Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 45c; lb. 80c.

SCHIZANTHUS • Butterfly-Flower

This dainty annual is very quick to bloom. In a few weeks after the seed is sown, plants are so covered with delicate blooms, all blotched and marked in contrasting colors, that the foliage is completely hidden. Sow in the early spring for garden plants.

New Giant Hybrids. Unusually large flowers in a fine mixture of colors. Very free blooming. Height 2 to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Pkt. 25c; large pkt. 50c.

STOCKS • Gilliflower

The best way to grow these plants is to start the seed indoors early, in boxes or pots, and transplant outdoors when frost danger is over. Or sow the seed outdoors early, in a rich, rather light loam mixed with peat moss and well-rotted manure. Stocks require cool growing weather to bloom well.

Ten-Weeks Stocks

This is the favorite kind for outdoor growing. The dwarf, compact plants, 12 to 15 inches tall, come into bloom earlier than other types.

Mixed. Many colors. Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 45c.

Early Giant Imperial Stocks

Plants about 30 inches high, branching in habit and bearing long spikes of double flowers. Desirable for both garden and greenhouse.

Mixed. Pkt. 15c; large pkt. 65c.

Virginian Stock

Mixed. A charming, early-blooming annual especially adapted for beds and borders, where its bright little flowers in red, rose and white make a splendid display all summer. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c

Hart & Vick's SWEET PEAS

New Cuthbertson Strain of Spring-Flowering Varieties will Bloom through the Hot Summer

A wonderful new class of Sweet Peas with great vigor, a profusion of large, fragrant flowers, extra-long stems, clear colors and the ability to produce giant blooms outdoors, even in hot climates and during hot weather in the Northern States.

Mixed Colors. A careful blend of eight named kinds made right here in our warehouse, to insure you getting a wide range of color. Pkt. 15c; ½oz. 30c; oz. 55c

Orchid-Flowered Varieties Choice Spencer Summer-Flowering

From the long list of varieties in this splendid Orchid-flowered class, we have selected nine that we rate best for the garden. As better kinds are produced, they will be added to our list. One packet will plant a row about 10 feet long; an ounce about 35 feet.

Black Diamond. Rich dark maroon.

Flagship. Amethyst-blue.

Gigantic. Large glistening white.

Highlander. Clear medium lavender.

Mollie. Bright deep rose-cerise.

Pinkie. Deep pink.

Pirate Gold. Rich golden orange.

Royal Purple. The best purple.

Sunkist. Cream color, edged rose.

Pkt. 15c; oz. 55c; ¼lb. \$1.75

Mixed Colors. Pkt. 10c; oz. 45c; ¼lb. \$1.15.

The New Multiflora Sweet Peas

Six and sometimes more flowers are carried on a stem. This class has sturdier plants and longer and more numerous stems, filled with very beautiful, fragrant flowers.

Mixed Colors. Pkt. 35c; ¼oz. 75c; oz. \$2.75.

SWEET PEA • Little Sweetheart

In color, page 29

Compact plants 8 inches high, requiring no supports. Spencer-type flowers borne in profusion for a long period. Ideal for borders, bedding or pot culture. Pkt. 40c; 3 pkts. \$1.00.

TITHONIA

Torch. All-America Silver Medal. Orange-red flowers 4 inches across, from August until frost. Unlike the older kinds, this new Tithonia grows only waist high—compact enough for any garden. As easy to grow as zinnias, thriving in hot weather and doing well in almost any soil. Pkt. 25c; large pkt. 75c.

NEW GIANT VERBENAS

These new kinds are finer in color, in freedom of bloom and in habit of plant than the old sorts. They bloom prolifically from June until late frosts and are always a bright spot in the garden. Height 8 to 12 inches.

Mixed Colors. In color, page 2. One of the finest mixtures of Verbenas that we have ever seen. It includes a large number of varieties and will give a marvelous display of colors. Pkt. 35c; large pkt. 75c.

New Bush Verbenas

These new bush-type Verbenas will rapidly become the most popular of the Verbena family. The sturdy, compact, upright plants grow only 8 to 10 inches tall, and the dense flower heads are closely massed across the flat-topped plants.

Color Blended Mixture. Pkt. 25c; large pkt. 60c.



Sweet Peas, Multiflora Mixed



Tithonia, Torch



Zinnias, Giant-Flowered



Zinnias, Giant Cactus-Flowered

Hart & Vick's ZINNIAS

Probably no flower has such an assortment of bright shades, tints and colors, and no bedding plant is more effective for a brilliant show than the Zinnia. It blooms from early summer until hard frost finally cuts it down. This old-fashioned bedding plant, which is becoming more popular every year through the addition of many new and remarkably beautiful varieties and colors, deserves a most prominent place in your garden. Sow the seed early in the spring. Give the plants plenty of room. Feed liberally with liquid sheep or cattle manure.

The Best Giant-Flowering Zinnias

Strong, branching plants 3 to 4 feet high. The type of flower is designated after the variety name. DF means Dahlia-flowered; CG, California Giant.

Canary Bird. DF. Lovely clear primrose-yellow.
Cherry Queen. CG. Most brilliant cherry-rose.

Fine for cutting.

Crimson Monarch. DF. Largest and very best deep crimson.

Dream. DF. Best deep lavender, turning to mallow-purple.

Eldorado. DF. Apricot-orange; very large.

Exquisite. DF. Light rose with a deeper center.

Illumination. DF. Largest and best Tyrian rose. Excellent cut flower.

Miss Willmott. CG. Soft, clear delicate pink. Plant this with Canary Bird.

Oriole. DF. Lovely orange and gold two-toned flower.

Purity. CG. By far the best white Zinnia.

Royal Purple. DF. All-America winner. Very large; royal purple.

Will Rogers. DF. Rich deep scarlet; very double.

Pkt. 15c; 1/8oz. 35c; 1/4oz. 60c

Collection: 1 pkt. each of the above 12 varieties for \$1.60

Rainbow Blend of Giant Zinnias. We make this mixture in our own warehouse by mixing all named kinds in proper color proportions to give a glorious display. Pkt. 15c; 1/8oz. 35c; 1/4oz. 60c; oz. \$1.75.

New Giant Cactus-Flowered Zinnias

Very large, fluffy and ruffled flowers with attractively curled petals like giant chrysanthemums. The plants are very vigorous, growing 2 1/2 feet high, with many branches, all bearing long-stemmed flowers that are brilliant outdoors and most attractive as cut flowers in the house.

Floradale Scarlet. Large, bright scarlet-red flowers, 5 to 5 1/2 inches across. Narrow, strap-leaved, curled and twisted petals. Very double. Pkt. 25c; large pkt. 55c.

Riverside Beauty. The petals are more curled and twisted than in other kinds. Glowing salmon-pink flowers, often 5 1/2 inches across. Very free flowering. Pkt. 25c; large pkt. 55c.

Color Mixture. A veritable rainbow mixture of solid colors, bicolors and rare shades not available in other mixtures. Pkt. 25c; large pkt. 55c.

Peppermint Stick

In color, page 29. Flowers the size of the Cut-and-Come-Again type, with the petals striped in various color combinations, such as red and white, red and yellow, purple and white, carmine and white, orange and yellow. About 70 percent of the flowers are striped. Strong plants a little taller than the Pumila type. Pkt. 25c; large pkt. 50c.

Autumn Colored Zinnias

A blending of giant long-stemmed flowers in all the colors seen in the oak and maple leaves in the fall. This mixture was made at the request of Rochester Garden Club members. Pkt. 15c; 1/8oz. 35c; 1/4oz. 55c.

Cut-and-Come-Again Zinnias

Very double but gracefully formed flowers of medium size, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches across. Petals of heavy texture; slightly quilled center. The strong, stiff stems are 15 inches long. Thrifty, branching plants bearing an abundance of bloom from mid-summer until frost. This is a most useful Zinnia, both in beds as a background for lower-growing plants and as a cut flower for the house. The florist finds it the best Zinnia for vases and baskets.

Mixed. A very choice blend of colors that we make in our warehouse, assuring you a real rainbow mixture. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 55c; oz. \$1.45.

Burpee's Hybrids

Large, fluffy, ruffled flowers with curled petals. The color range is spectacular, containing all the usual Zinnia colors plus some colors and combinations never before seen in this flower. Very strong plants 3 feet tall. Pkt. 25c; large pkt. 65c.

Blaze

All-America Winner. See page 4

A new color in Burpee's Hybrids—a brilliant flaming red and orange. Informal, fluffy, quilled, petaled, double flowers that grow 5 inches across and are borne profusely on long, wiry stems on 30-inch, strong plants. A splendid new Zinnia that will brighten any spot in house or garden. Pkt. 35c.

Lilliput or Pompon Zinnias

Handsome little bushes 18 inches high, covered from midsummer to late fall with small, very double flowers in all colors. They make fine beds and showy borders. This type of Zinnia is very popular as a cut flower.

Mixed. A well-balanced mixture of colors. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c; oz. \$1.35.

Tom Thumb

Compact plants 10 inches high, covered with very small, double, button-like flowers. Splendid for low beds and borders. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 65c.

Persian Carpet

All-America Winner

Like tiny dahlias, each pointed petal tipped with a boldly contrasting color. These perfect miniature Zinnias make ideal low beds and borders. The dwarf plants begin blooming early and grow into tidy, 12-inch mounds of bright color, each plant different. Dozens of double flowers in rich shades of yellow, orange, red, maroon, mahogany and salmon tipped with yellow, cream and gold. Easy to grow and thriving in hot weather, it produces a wealth of bloom for a long season. Pkt. 25c; large pkt. 75c.

Fantasy Zinnias

Attractive, well-rounded, shaggy, double flowers 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches across, composed of a mass of twisted, tubular petals, giving them the appearance of a miniature cactus dahlia.

Mixed Colors. The mixture includes red, orange, yellow, lavender, flesh-pink, rose and scarlet. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 65c.

HART & VICK'S MIXTURE OF EVERLASTINGS

A special mixture of different flowers that can be dried for winter bouquets. This mixture will also provide nice fresh cut flowers during the summer.

To dry, cut the flowers before they are fully developed, remove the foliage, bunch loosely, and hang heads downward in a cool, airy, shady place. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 60c.



Zinnia, Cut-and-Come-Again



Zinnia, Persian Carpet



Zinnia, Burpee's Hybrids

HART & VICK'S PERENNIAL SEEDS



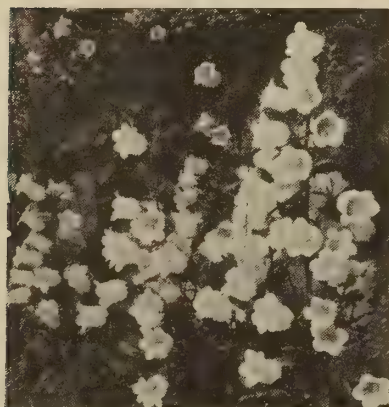
Achillea, Ptarmica, The Pearl



Aquilegia
Hart & Vick's Masterpiece



Arabis alpina, Snow Cap



Campanula medium

For the gardener who is not too impatient for immediate results, it is well worth while to grow perennials from seed. These are hardy plants that will last for years; generally they bloom the next year after the seed is sown. Late May and early June is the best time to sow the seed, in order to get plants large enough to set out in the fall.

ACHILLEA • Milfoil, Yarrow

Ptarmica, The Pearl. Clusters of small, double white flowers from June to September. Fine for cutting. Height 2 feet. Lasts for years. Pkt. 25c.

ALYSSUM

Saxatile compactum (Basket of Gold). Showy, bright yellow flowers in May and June. Splendid for rock gardens and borders. Height 12 inches; spread 15 inches. Pkt. 15c; large pkt. 30c.

AQUILEGIA • Columbine

Bloom in May and June and do best in a rich soil in semi-shade.

Long-spurred Blue Hybrids. This strain has been bred and perfected over a long period, and we believe it to be the very finest in existence. The big, husky plants, 3 to 4 feet high, carry quantities of very large, long-spurred flowers in attractive blue shades. Pkt. 35c; large pkt. 65c.

Hart & Vick's Masterpiece. This is the best of the hybrid Columbines. Long-spurred flowers in tones of lavender, orchid, blue, yellow, mauve, purple, scarlet, etc., and many two-color combinations. Pkt. 35c; large pkt. 65c.

McKana's Giant Long-Spurred Hybrids. All-America Prize Winner. Strong, bushy plants 3 ft. tall. Long stems, lacy foliage. In color, page 30. Pkt. 50c; large pkt. 80c.

ARABIS • Rock-Cress

Alpina, Snow Cap. An improved Arabis with much larger, glistening snow-white flowers borne more freely on 6-inch plants. In bloom as soon as the snow disappears in spring. Splendid rock-garden and edging plant. Pkt. 30c; large pkt. 60c.

ARMERIA • Sea-Pink

Giant Pink. See color, page 61. Rose and pink flowers all summer. Hardy and useful as a border plant. Grows 1½ feet tall and blooms in May and June. Pkt. 25c; large pkt. 75c.

AUBRIETA

Carnival Mixture. An English strain of this very lovely creeping, hardy plant. Flowers in sheets of blue, crimson and rose-pink for a long period. Probably the best of all perennials for growing in crevices of dry walls and rockeries. Pkt. 25c; large pkt. 65c.

CAMPANULA

Biennial Varieties

Medium calycanthema (Cup-and-Saucer Canterbury Bells). A splendid biennial 2 feet high, bearing large, beautifully colored flowers resembling a cup and saucer in shape.

Mixed Colors. Pkt. 25c; large pkt. 55c.

Medium (Single Canterbury Bells). Requires same culture as the above. Grows 2 feet tall. In color, page 30.

Mixed Colors. Pkt. 25c; large pkt. 55c.

Light Blue. See color, page 30. Pkt. 25c; large pkt. 55c.

Perennial Varieties

Carpatia (Harebell). A hardy perennial blooming profusely all season. Grows 6 inches high. Splendid for borders.

Mixed Colors. Pkt. 20c; large pkt. 50c.

PERENNIAL CANDYTUFT

Evergreen plants that grow 6 to 10 inches high and are covered with bloom in spring and early summer. One of the best border and bedding plants, with decorative foliage.

Gibraltarica. White flowers, tinted pink. Pkt. 20c; large pkt. 35c.

Sempervirens. White flowers in early spring. Pkt. 25c; large pkt. 65c.

Hart & Vick's DELPHINIUMS

The Center of Attraction in Any Garden

These are certainly one of the most striking of all hardy plants for display and cutting. The tall spikes of bloom in many colors, standing erect above the dark green foliage, make a wonderful showing. They begin to bloom in June; if the flower stalks are cut to the ground as the flowers fade, a second and third crop of bloom may be had.

Pacific Giants

A strain originated on the Pacific Coast by Vetterle and Reinelt. Huge flowers, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, beautifully spaced on well-balanced spikes; thin, strong, woody stems. Comparatively mildew-resistant and practically 100 percent double. Seed is produced each year from the originator's cross-pollinated seed.

Black Knight. Darkest of all dark blues, with a dark bee. Giant flowers of heavy, velvety texture on very long, well-formed spikes. A favorite in our display grounds.

Blue Bird. Clear mid-blue flowers with white bees. Very attractive in the hardy border.

Cameliard. Clear lavender, very double flowers with white bees. No doubt the finest lavender Delphinium.

Galahad. Clear white flowers with a white bee and very heavy, glistening texture. Pyramidal spikes of well-spaced flowers. Good branching habit and strong, whippy stems with a high percentage of mildew resistance.

King Arthur. Very dark violet flowers with white centers. Probably darker in color than any other Delphinium. In our trial gardens, King Arthur had not only the largest individual flowers but the longest spike and the tallest and strongest stems.

Round Table Mixture. Three hundred crosses were made to produce this mixture, which combines all the newest color developments. At our display grounds at Fairport, N. Y., we had over 300 plants in bloom, grown from this seed. Hundreds of visitors pronounced it the best lot of Delphinium they had ever seen. We recommend this mixture to every gardener, whether an expert or just a novice at growing Delphinium.

Summer Skies. Clear, very delicate light blue with white bee.

All Pacific Giants

Pkt. (about 100 seeds) 45c; **large pkt.** (about 200 seeds) 75c

Astolat

Equal to the wonderful Pacific Giants in size and doubleness of the individual flower, length of flower spike and sturdiness of stem. The beautifully formed blooms come in many shades of pink, blush, lilac-pink, rose-pink and deep raspberry-rose, all with brown, fawn and black bees for contrast. **Pkt.** \$1.00.

Hart & Vick's Exhibition Hybrid Delphinium

The flowers are of exquisite texture and splendid size, with 2-foot trusses held erect on 6-foot stems. Here you will find sky-blue, porcelain-blue, gentian, royal and cornflower-blue, mauve, rose, heliotrope, pansy-violet, with double and crested centers in pure white, cream, yellow and black. **Pkt.** 35c; **large pkt.** 65c.

Bellamosum Improved

A dark blue form of the popular light blue Belladonna. A sturdy grower and free bloomer with all the good qualities that make a successful garden plant. Height 3 feet. **Pkt.** 20c; **large pkt.** 55c.

Hart & Vick's Gold Medal Hybrid Delphinium

A mighty good strain at a popular price. The flowers are of good size and come about 50 percent double. Colors range from light sky-blue with light and dark bees through the mid-blues, violets, purples, lavender and lavender-pink. Strong plants carry the bloom spikes on wiry stems. This strain is very easily grown. **Pkt.** 15c; **large pkt.** 30c.

COREOPSIS

Double Sunburst. A double, long-stemmed variety that is a fine addition to our hardy perennials. Yellow flowers, good for cutting. Easily grown from seed; blooms the first season. **Pkt.** 15c; **large pkt.** 35c.

BELLIS PERENNIS • English Daisy

The giant double English Daisy is easily raised from seed. A hardy perennial growing 6 inches tall and blooming from early spring to midsummer. Makes fine border plants.

All Colors Mixed. **Pkt.** 25c; **large pkt.** 75c.



Delphinium

DIANTHUS • Hardy Pinks

Allwoodi alpinus. A beautiful hardy Pink for the border or bed. Grows 4 to 6 inches high and bears large flowers in various shades of rose, pink and lavender, in July and August. Pkt. 20c; large pkt. 55c.

Plumarius, Double Mixed. Double and semi-double, very fragrant, fringed flowers in many beautiful colors. Grows 8 inches tall. Pkt. 20c; large pkt. 75c.

DIGITALIS • Foxglove

Old-fashioned, stately Foxgloves are popular everywhere. Their long spikes, 4 to 5 feet high, bearing cream, rose, red, and white flowers above the rich green foliage, make a wonderful show in June and July and add to the beauty of any garden. This is a biennial; the seed should be sown each year for continuous display. Plant outdoors in a well-drained location.

Monstrosa. Tall spikes of very large bells, many spotted. Clear bright colors: rose, purple, lilac, shell-pink and white. This is the largest flowering of the Foxgloves. We offer it in mixed colors. Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 55c.

Shirley Pastel Shades. In color, page 61. Lovely flowers in the most unusual pastel tints of creamy yellow, apricot, rose-pink and heliotrope, on strong, 4-foot spikes. Easy to grow from seed in full sun or semi-shade. Pkt. 25c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 70c.

DORONICUM • Leopards-Bane

Caucasicum. In color, page 30. A very showy hardy perennial bearing large, single flowers with long, narrow, bright yellow petals in early summer. Blooms at the same time as late tulips and is lovely planted with pale lavender varieties. Grows 2 feet high. Pkt. 35c.

GAILLARDIA

Hardy Gaillardias thrive in any soil or location and are absolutely hardy. Seed sown early often makes plants that flower the first year. Will stand dry, hot weather. Height 2 feet.

Dazzler. Very large flowers of bright golden yellow with deep crimson-maroon center. Charming as a cut flower. Pkt. 20c; large pkt. 45c.

Grandiflora. New Monarch strain with larger flowers of greater substance in more brilliant shades of crimson, orange and vermilion, borne on longer, stronger stems. Pkt. 15c; large pkt. 40c.

GEUM • Avens

These hardy perennials belong to the rose family and have become very popular in the hardy border, where their showy flowers make a bright display from May through October. To avoid wilting after cutting, put the stems in warm water. Height 2 feet.

Lady Stratheden. Rich golden yellow, double flowers in great profusion all summer. Pkt. 20c; large pkt. 45c.

Mrs. Bradshaw. In color, page 61. Large, double, orange-scarlet flowers on 2-foot plants. Pkt. 25c; large pkt. 55c.

GYPSOPHILA • Perennial Babys-Breath

Double Snow-White. A new hardy kind that is earlier and larger flowered than the old *Paniculata* flora plena. Splendid for cutting and drying for winter bouquets. Pkt. 25c; large pkt. 75c.

Paniculata. Single white flowers that are fine for winter bouquets when dried. A favorite hardy perennial. Height 2 feet. Pkt. 15c; large pkt. 35c.

HEUCHERA • Coral-Bells

Sanguinea. An exceptionally good plant for bordering and beds. It is dwarf, compact, bushy and very easily grown. Graceful spikes of coral-red flowers in July and August, on stems 2 feet high. Pkt. 25c; large pkt. 85c.

HONESTY • Peter's Pence; Silver Penny

Grown for the silvery white, paper-like, flattened seed pods, which make attractive winter decorations. Flowers are purple. A biennial that will flower the first year if the seed is sown early. Pkt. 15c; large pkt. 35c.

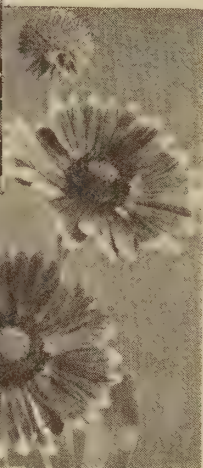
Don't cover your flower seeds with too much soil. Scatter fine seeds on the surface of the ground and stir a little fine soil over them. Water with a fine spray that won't disturb their roots.



Dianthus



← Digitalis



Gaillardia



← Honesty



Heuchera

Hart & Vick's GIANT HOLLYHOCKS

These old-fashioned, hardy plants are a necessary part of every perennial garden. Nothing is more effective than a mass of Hollyhocks blooming at the back of the border. Massed in fence corners or among the shrubbery, no other plant produces such showy effects. Give them plenty of water, an occasional dressing of manure and slight protection during the winter. Height 6 feet.

Chater's Famous Double Flowering, Mixed. Pkt. 15c; large pkt. 40c.

Double Triumph Supreme

All the favorite colors plus vivid scarlet, orange and buff combinations not found in other strains. Full double flowers gracefully waved and fringed show well above the foliage. Blooms much earlier than older varieties. Strong plants, highly resistant to rust. Pkt. 20c; large pkt. 45c.

LATHYRUS LATIFOLIUS • Perennial Sweet Pea

A showy, free-flowering hardy perennial climber for covering stumps, fences, etc. Large clusters of pea-shaped flowers that are fine for cutting are borne continuously from June to September, if kept picked. Grows well in almost any soil or location. Sow the seed in the garden in April or May, and the sturdy vines will bear quantities of white, pink and red blooms the next summer and for many years to come.

Blend of Colors. Pkt. 15c; large pkt. 35c.

LINUM • Flax

Perenne. In color, page 61. Light blue flowers in great profusion from May until August. Easily grown from seed in ordinary soil in an open, sunny place. Height 2 feet. Pkt. 25c; large pkt. 45c.

LUPINE

Russell's English. One of the finest perennials introduced in a decade, this is the result of a lifetime of work by an English gardener. Giant spikes 2 feet long on 4 to 5-foot stems. Brilliant colors and bicolors—rose, orange, deep yellow, purple, blue and heliotrope. A handsome hardy perennial that well deserves a place in every garden. Pkt. (about 40 seeds) 25c; large pkt. 60c.

MATTHIOLA • Evening-Scented Stock

Lilac-colored flowers with a delightful perfume in the morning and evening and after a shower. In bloom from July to September. Height 15 inches. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c; oz. 95c.

MYOSOTIS • Forget-Me-Not

A splendid hardy perennial. Makes fine beds and borders and delightful spots of color in the rock garden. Sow the seed in the spring for summer bloom and in the fall for early spring flowers, protecting the plants during the winter.

Palustris semperflorens. Plants only 8 inches tall, covered with large, rich blue flowers with a yellow eye, from early spring to fall. Fine for borders in moist, shady places along walks, driveways and around pools. Hardy in the Northern States. Pkt. 25c; large pkt. 55c.

HARDY PERENNIAL POPPIES

Iceland Poppy

Charming in the rock garden and border, where they show their bright flowers in early summer. Will bloom the first year if the seed is sown early. Grows 18 inches tall.

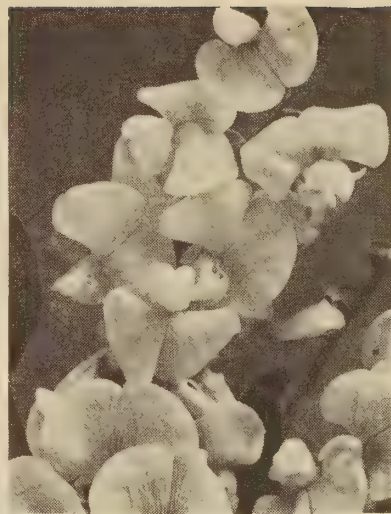
Kelmscott Strain, Mixed. The flowers of our new Kelmscott strain are larger than we have ever seen in any kind of Iceland Poppy, often measuring 3 inches across. The color range is excellent. Pkt. 20c; large pkt. 55c.

Oriental Poppy

Nothing excels these giant perennials for gorgeous display in the garden in May and June. Their large flowers and freedom of bloom make them conspicuous whether planted singly or in masses.

Scarlet. In color, page 30. Brilliant orange-scarlet with a large, purple-black blotch at the base of each petal. Pkt. 25c; large pkt. 65c.

Brilliant. Vivid, fiery red flowers of tremendous size. Pkt. 25c; large pkt. 65c.



Lathyrus



Hollyhocks



Poppy, Iceland



Myosotis



Penstemon



Primula Polyanthus



Viola



Sweet William

PENSTEMON • Beard-Tongue

Sensation Mixture. Large, graceful spikes of flowers often 2 inches across, in the most unusual and bright colors. Many are edged, blotched and veined with a contrasting color. The plant grows about 2 feet tall and is in bloom from July until frost. Sow seed indoors in February or March and transplant outdoors when the weather becomes warm. Hardy; will bloom the first year. Pkt. 25c.

PRIMULA • Hardy Primrose

Polyanthus, Suffolk Giants. In color, page 30. One of the very finest strains of hardy Primrose. The compact plants are very robust in growth, with extra-good foliage. Both the individual floret and the flower cluster are very large. A brilliant range of color—orange, purple, blue, rose, crimson and many soft pastels. Pkt. 50c.

PYRETHRUM • Painted Daisy

This beautiful perennial is so easy to grow, so perfectly hardy and so satisfactory in every way that it deserves a liberal amount of space in every garden. Nothing surpasses Pyrethrums in profusion of flowers in June and in the fall. The blooms are not injured by rain or sun, and their long, stiff stems and unusual keeping qualities make them ideal for cutting. Height 18 inches.

Giant Double, Mixed Colors. In color, page 30. This is a florist's strain of seed that we import from Holland. In it will be found double, semi-double and a few single flowers. The colors are clear white, rose, pink, crimson, red, etc. An especially good cut flower. Pkt. 25c; large pkt. 75c.

Single, Mixed Colors. Large, single, daisy-like flowers with long, narrow petals, borne very freely throughout the spring on wiry stems 2 feet tall. Pkt. 20c; large pkt. 65c.

HARDY SCABIOSA

Caucasica, Giant Hybrids, Isaac House Strain. Giant flowers with petals crinkled and ruffled. The color range is from white to the darkest blue, with delicate lilac and mauve predominating. A magnificent new strain with huge flowers on very long, strong stems, making it ideal both for garden and for cutting. Grows 30 inches high and blooms all summer long. Pkt. 25c; large pkt. 50c.

SHASTA DAISY

Conqueror. One of our most popular perennials. Grows well and blooms freely in almost any situation. This greatly improved type has giant, pure white flowers 4 to 5 inches in diameter, on stems 2 to 2½ feet long. Pkt. 15c; large pkt. 35c.

SWEET WILLIAM

A well-known, attractive, free-flowering hardy plant bearing flowers of rich and varied colors, which make a fine show in beds and borders. Height 1 to 1½ feet. Blooms in May and June. Divide the plants every year and they will continue to thrive and bloom.

Giant Single, Mixed. Large single flowers, many in solid colors, others showing a clear white eye. Pkt. 15c; ½oz. 65c.

Double Mixed. Pkt. 15c; ½oz. 65c.

Midget Sweet William

Color Blend. Double flowers of white, chamois, salmon, scarlet, red and maroon, with many flowers tri-colored. Pkt. 25c; large pkt. 65c.

TRITOMA • Red-Hot Poker

New Hybrids. Tall, strong spikes topped by tube-shaped flowers of unusually clear citron, yellow, orange and coral-red from August to October. Fine in the border and when cut. Grows 3 to 4 feet high.

Mixed Colors. Pkt. 20c; large pkt. 45c.

VIOLA • Tufted Pansies

No flower is more valued in the perennial garden than Violas. These dainty little hardy Pansies are easy to grow and can be depended on to be in full bloom from early summer until hard frost. Lovely in beds, edgings and rock gardens. If the winters where you live are too severe and the plants will not live through them, grow Violas as an annual. They will bloom the first year if seed is sown early.

Mixed. A fine mixture of the best varieties. Pkt. 25c.

Chlordane dusted on the lawn and garden kills ants, wireworms and Japanese beetles. One pound covers 1000 square feet. Pound can 80c.

All NEW Prize-Winning ANNUALS



CELOSIA, Giant Pampas Plume (Page 9)
Pkt. 35c; large pkt. 65c

ZINNIA, Peppermint Stick. (Page 22)
Pkt. 25c; large pkt. 50c

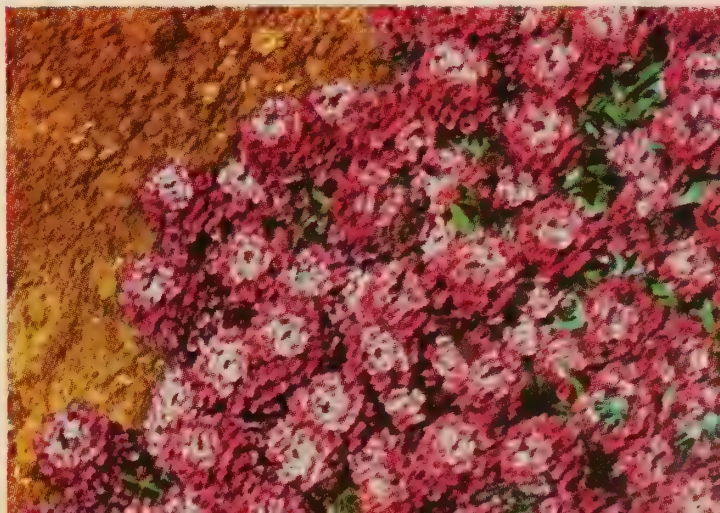


ASTER, Powderpuffs Mixed (Page 7)
Pkt. 35c; large pkt. 75c.



SWEET PEA, Little Sweetheart (Page 21)
Pkt. 40c; 3 pkts. \$1.00

ALYSSUM, Royal Carpet (Page 6)
Pkt. 25c; large pkt. 55c





SINGLE CANTERBURY BELLS. (Page 24)
Pkt. 25c



DORONICUM (Leopard's Bane). (Page 26)
Pkt. 35c



PRIMULA, Giant Double, Mixed Colors (Page 28)
Pkt. 50c

PYRETHRUM, Giant Double (Page 28)
Pkt. 25c; large pkt. 75c

PERENNIALS

THAT ARE

*Easy
to
Grow*



ORIENTAL POPPY, Scarlet (Page 27)
Pkt. 25c; large pkt. 65c



AQUILEGIA, McKana's Long Spurred Hybrids
(Page 24) Pkt. 50c; large pkt. 80c

Information You Have Asked Us For

At the request of many of our gardening friends, we are answering questions that are asked by mail and over the counters in our stores. We hope these answers will help you have a more successful garden. There are, no doubt, many other questions you would like answered. If you will send them in to us, you may be sure of a prompt reply.

GENERAL HINTS

All low-growing plants which flower early, such as Alyssum, should be sheared off when petals start to fall, in the hope of second bloom by September.

The time to pick any everlasting is when it is half open. Strip off the foliage and tie stalks in bunches, then hang head down in the garage to dry.

Scatter Poppy and Larkspur seeds in the area where they are to bloom, on top of the snow. Melting snow carries them into the soil.

The extensive group of hardy annuals may be planted in the garden when pear and peach trees are in flower. Prepare the soil well and sow the seed thinly.

By the time apple trees bloom, it is safe to plant seeds of all annuals. Two weeks later, thinning, transplanting and cultivating begins. Watering may be begun, too, if we get an early drought.

Seedlings sown indoors need sun, warmth and regular watering for continued growth. They must also be transplanted into richer soil as soon as the second pair of leaves appears.

Seedlings must be watched for any signs of damping off. Prick them out as soon as they are an inch high, if they show any sign of this disease, and allow room for development.

Before transplanting seedlings from the flat, saturate the soil with water to cause it to stick to the roots. Never press the soil about the roots with your hands; that breaks the roots badly.

Pinching out the center bud of your annual seedlings after they have reached a height of 2 to 3 inches above the third or fourth true leaf develops stockier, stronger plants.

Prune spring-flowering shrubs soon after the blooms fade. Next season's bloom-bearing branches are grown throughout the summer and fall. Shrubs that bloom in late summer and fall may be pruned after a hard freeze in the fall, or in early spring.

Cut off the tops of Chrysanthemum shoots to make compact plants.

Plant diseases are nearly always encouraged by dampness and darkness. Keep out of the garden on damp, cloudy days, when your clothing may brush against plants and help spread disease.

Moss growing in the lawn and garden is more often from lack of fertility and drainage than the result of an excessively acid soil.

Maple and other large leaves are fine for compost piles but deadly when matted down over the plants by winter rains.

Never let Phlox plants go to seed if you wish to keep your colors true.

Scattered single plants of any one kind of flower give a spotty effect in the garden. Three plants of a kind in a group should be the minimum, even in the smallest grouping.

Flowers for the house should be cut either in the early morning before the sun is hot or in the cool of late evening. Use a sharp knife and cut the stems on an angle. If the stems are hard or woody, slit them up 3 or 4 inches after cutting.

These Annual Flowers Do Well in Porch and Window Boxes

Ageratum	Phlox
Alyssum	Portulaca
Centaurea (Dusty Miller)	Salvia
Lobelia	Tagetes
Nasturtium	Verbena
Pansy	Zinnia, Mexican
Petunia	

Annuals for Poor Soil

Alyssum	Cornflower
Amaranthus	Four o'Clock
Balsam	Godetia
Calendula	Nasturtium
California Poppy	Poppies
Calliopsis	Portulaca
Cleome	

Annuals for Fragrance

Alyssum, Sweet. Delicate.	Pansy. A refreshing fragrance.
Heliotrope. Considered the par excellence of fragrance.	Petunia. Heavy.
Marigold. Intolerable to some, agreeable to others.	Stock. Fresh, unusual fragrance.
Mignonette. Delightful to all.	Sweet Peas. Delicate. Enjoyed by all.
Nasturtium. Admired by some.	Sweet Sultan. Delicate.
Nicotiana. A delight in the evening.	Verbena. Some have fragrance of trailing Arbutus.

Annuals for Hot, Dry Places

Arctotis	Phlox Drummondii
Calliopsis	Portulaca
Centaurea (Cornflower)	Salvia
Eschscholtzia (California Poppy)	Statice
Gaillardia	Zinnia
Ipomoea	

Annuals for Shade

Balsam	Myosotis (Forget-me-not)
Centaurea (Cornflower)	Nicotiana
Cynoglossum	Petunia
Godetia	Virginia Stock
Lobelia	Vinca minor
Lupines	

Annuals for Half Sun and Half Shade

All above list and:	Campanula (Canterbury Bells)
Alyssum	Nasturtium
Calliopsis	Petunia

Annuals That Bloom from June to July 15

Alyssum	Marigold, early varieties
Arctotis (African Daisy)	Nasturtium
Clarkia	Petunia (Single, self-sow)
Eschscholtzia (California Poppy)	Phlox Drummondii
Gaillardia	Scabiosa
	Shirley Poppy
	Sweet Pea

Annuals That Bloom from Late July to Frost

Calendula	Mignonette
Celosia	Petunia (fringed, ruffled and double)
Centaurea	Portulaca
Cosmos	Stocks
Helianthus (Sunflower)	Zinnia
Marigold	

Annuals That Bloom from August to Frost

Antirrhinum (Snapdragon)	Lobelia
Aster	Marigold
Chrysanthemum, annual	Nicotiana
Cobaea scandens	Salpiglossis
(Cup-and-Saucer Vine)	Statice
Cosmos	Tithonia
Hunnemannia	Verbena
Ipomoea (Morning-Glory)	

FAST-GROWING ANNUAL VINES

Balloon Vine. 10 ft. White flowers; green seed pods.	Gourds. 10 ft. Various fruit.
Cardinal Climber. 15 to 30 ft. Crimson flowers.	Moonflower. 10 to 12 ft. White flowers.
Cobaea Scandens. 20 to 40 ft. Purple flowers.	Morning-Glory. 10 to 15 ft. Various colors.
Cypress Vine. 10 to 15 ft. Scarlet and white.	Nasturtium. 5 to 8 ft. Yellow to red flowers.
Hyacinth Bean. 12 ft. Purple to white flowers; purple seed pods.	Scarlet Runner Bean. 10 to 20 ft. Scarlet flowers; green edible beans.

Low-Growing Annuals—6 to 8 inches

Ageratum, dwarf	Nemophila
Alyssum	Nierembergia
Anagallis	Phlox, dwarf
Lobelia, dwarf	Portulaca
Lupine, Pixie	Tagetes
Marigold, miniature	Verbena, bush type
Nemesia	Virginia Stock

Medium Annuals—1 to 2 feet

Ageratum	Four o'Clock
Aster	Gaillardia
Balsam	Gilia
Brachycome (Swan River Daisy)	Godetia, dwarf
Calendula	Gypsophila (Babys-Breath)
Calliopsis, dwarf	Hunnemannia (Tulip-Poppy)
Celosia, dwarf	Iberis (Candytuft)
Clarkia	Marigold, dwarf
Cynoglossum	Petunia, medium
Dianthus (Pinks)	Salpiglossis
Dimorphotheca (Cape Marigold)	Salvia
Eschscholtzia (California Poppy)	Schizanthus, dwarf
	Statice
	Stock
	Zinnia, dwarf

Tall Annuals—2 to 3½ feet

Antirrhinum, tall (Snapdragon)	Helichrysum (Strawflower)
Campanula (Canterbury Bells)	Larkspur
Celosia, tall	Lupines
Centaurea	Marigold, tall
Godetia, tall	Scabiosa
Gomphrena (Globe Amaranth)	Schizanthus, tall
	Shirley Poppy
	Zinnia, tall

Very Tall Annuals—4 to 12 feet

Amaranthus	Hollyhocks (certain vars.)
Cleome (Spider-Flower)	Nicotiana (Flowering Tobacco)
Cosmos	Tithonia
Helianthus, tall (Sunflower)	

The Following Annuals May Be Sown in the Fall

Alyssum	Cosmos
Antirrhinum (Snapdragon)	Dianthus
Calendula	Larkspur
California Poppy	Portulaca
Candytuft	Sweet Peas
Centaurea (Cornflower)	

It is wise to place a light mulch over beds of fall-sown plants. Let it be only an inch or so thick, for it must not choke out the seedlings.

Annuals for Early Spring Sowing on Surface between Bulbs

California Poppies. Yellow, gold, crimson.	Phlox Drummondii. Various shades, pink, white, lilac, crimson.
Candytuft. White, lilac, crimson.	Portulaca. Most brilliant red and yellow shades.
Clarkia. Pink, white, rose.	Schizanthus. Various combinations.
Larkspur. Blue, pink, rose, white.	Shirley Poppies. Pink, rose and variegated.
Lobelia. Blue.	

Plants to Use After Removing Bulbs

Asters	Lupines
Begonias, Tuberous-rooted (in partial shade)	Marigolds
Cannas	Snapdragons
Clarkia	Verbenas
Heliotrope	Violas
	Zinnias

These Annual Flowers Make Splendid Hedges

Balsam	Helichrysum
Four o'Clock	Kochia

Annual Flowers for Cutting

Anchusa	Larkspur
Antirrhinum (Snapdragon)	Marigold
Arctotis	Nasturtium
Aster	Nicotiana
Calendula	Petunia
Calliopsis	Phlox Drummondii
Centaurea (Cornflower)	Scabiosa
Chrysanthemum, annual	Statice
Clarkia	Stocks
Cosmos	Sweet Peas
Cynoglossum	Sweet Sultan
Gaillardia	Verbena
Gypsophila	Zinnia

Low-Growing Hardy Plants—up to 12 inches

Achillea tomentosa	Heuchera (Coral-Bells)
Alyssum saxatile	Iberis (Hardy Candytuft)
Arabis alpina (Rock-Cress)	Phlox subulata
Bellis (English Daisy)	Primula vulgaris
Campanula carpatica	Veronica incana
Dianthus (Pinks)	Viola

Hardy Plants—12 to 24 inches tall

Anthemis	Oriental Poppy
Aquilegia	Penstemon
Astilbe	Peony
Christmas Rose	Phlox
Chrysanthemum	Platycodon
Gaillardia	Polemonium
Hemerocallis (Daylily)	Salvia
Iris	Scabiosa
Lavandula (Lavender)	Statice
Linum (Flax)	Stokesia
Monarda	Trollius

Tall-Growing Perennials

Aconitum	Hibiscus
Artemisia lactiflora	Hollyhocks
Aster, Hardy	Lupines
Boltonia	Physostegia
Delphinium	Rudbeckia
Helenium autumnale	Thalictrum
Helianthus	

Hardy Plants for Special Uses Among Rocks Hot, Dry Situations

Alyssum saxatile	Achillea
Aquilegia	Anthemis
Campanula carpatica	Aster, Hardy
Cerastium	Coreopsis
Heuchera (Coral-Bells)	Dianthus plumarius
Iberis	Echinops (Globe-Thistle)
Penstemon	Helianthus
Phlox subulata	Iris, Bearded
Saxifrage	Papaver (Iceland Poppy)
Sedum	Rudbeckia
Veronica repens	Sedum
	Yucca

Perennials for Semi-Shady Places

Aconitum	Lobelia cardinalis
Anchusa	Lunaria
Anemone japonica	Mertensia virginica
Aquilegia	Monarda
Campanula rotundifolia	Myosotis
Christmas Rose	Phlox divaricata
Digitalis	Physostegia
Doronicum	Platycodon
Hemerocallis	Primula
Hollyhock	Pulmonaria (Lungwort)
Jacob's Ladder	Viola

TIPS ON PLANTING

Sow many varieties of annuals outdoors, reserving space in the sunny window or coldframe for only the choicest or newest.

Annuals make few cultural demands. Good seed planted at the right time in well-prepared soil sums it up neatly.

There is no hard-and-fast rule as to how deep seeds should be planted, except that those first tender leaves shouldn't have to push too hard or too far to reach air and sunlight.

The earlier seeds are planted, the shallower, for in April soil is wetter and heavier than in May. Depth of planting is adjusted to the week of planting, the size of the seed and the dryness of the soil.

A good idea, in order to keep your planting from being too thick, is to mix the seed with five times its bulk of fine, thoroughly dry sand.

Be sure to firm down the soil with your hands or tamp it down with the back of the rake so that the seeds are brought into contact with the warmth and moisture in the earth in order to germinate.

Hard-coated seeds such as Sweet Peas and Morning-Glories will grow faster if they are soaked overnight in a cupful of water before planting.

Cultivate after every rain or irrigation, when the soil has dried out sufficiently to crumble. This kills weeds that have sprouted and breaks the soil crust. One inch is deep enough to stir the soil.

Annual flowers will keep blooming if not allowed to go to seed. Many varieties slow down, but can be revived by cutting back the top growth severely.

Perennials

More and more, the perennial garden is becoming a popular and an integral part of the landscape plan of many homes. Many of our customers have requested information on the execution, or the laying out, of a perennial garden. The information we are presenting on this page will apply, not only to this type of a garden, but to an annual or rose garden as well.

Planning the Garden. Make selections of seed or plants on the basis of color, height, and time of blooming. Plan where each plant, or group of plants, will be in the garden. A good idea is to make a chart. Select plants on the basis, also, of hardiness and keep in mind whether the location is adaptable to sun or shade-loving plants. Plan to have bold masses of plants rather than a few plants grouped here and there. We often lose sight of the fact that gardening is an art which endeavors to produce an effective display. Too often, gardens are set out with plants in parallel rows, tall ones in the background, grading down in height to the low-growing ones in the foreground. This presents a stilted appearance and, certainly, does not have the beauty and attraction of a well-planned garden.

Begin by drawing an imaginary line from a porch, a door, a window or other vantage point; the line dividing the garden into two equal parts. A garden close at hand can be enjoyed more. Avoid the complicated arrangement of paths and beds, which is far from pleasing. Start with beds around a central lawn area. The shape and size depend upon existing conditions. An oblong garden is easy to lay out and one 35 to 40 ft. long and about 25 ft. in width is ideal. A square garden 30 x 30 ft., or 35 x 35 ft. allows for good wide beds around a central lawn area, large enough to give weight to the planting.

Enclosure and Background. A bed or a group of beds around a piece of garden architecture is strictly not a garden. A garden should be an enclosed area. The garden may be enclosed with a fence, a hedge or a well planned shrub border. Latticed fences with climbing roses or a rough stone wall, over which pleasing vines are growing, can be used to block off the area. A combination of two or three types of enclosures is recommended.

The photographer or the painter of a landscape always will have a background, usually trees, to set off the subject. A few large shrubs or trees in back of the enclosure give a skyline to your planting with little expense.

Arrangement and size of beds. One of the main faults is to make the beds of a garden too narrow. Annuals should have 4 to 5 ft. wide beds, whereas, perennials need 5 to 6 ft. wide. The deeper the bed, the better selection of plants for continuity of bloom. If you have an abundance of plants, it is a good idea to weed out the unfit, or share your plants with your neighbors, rather than to attempt to "cram" the plants in, planting them closer together than recommended.

Terminations. Have a beginning and an end to your garden. It is more effective if it is stopped by a colorful group of shrubs, a piece of garden architecture, such as a sun dial, bird bath, gazing globe or a pergola. This garden architecture should always be placed on the main axis; i.e. in oblong gardens, on the end of the longest axis; with square gardens, in the center where both axis cross.

Plant Arrangement. In general, our low-growing forms of annuals or perennials occupy the front or foreground, the medium height plants the center of the bed and the tall plants the back of the bed. Plants which you have grown from seed should not remain in straight rows, nor be planted so. Set out the plants in bold, irregular masses, weaving each one with neighboring groups so that there is no abrupt break of several masses of plants at any one place in the garden. Taller plants, occasionally, in the foreground will help to break monotony or a stilted effect.

Coarse foliage plants such as peonies or lilies, can be used for accent with fine-foliaged plants. Decide the quality of the foliage before laying out a definite plan for the garden. Coarse-textured plants look best when farthest from the eye, where distance blends them in. Fine-foliaged plants should be nearest the eye. Consider, also, plants that have the undesirable character of the foliage dying, or turning yellow, after flowering, such as the poppies, garden pinks, bleeding-heart, etc.

Color and Color Schemes. Color is the most important feature of plant arrangement. Color in the garden is not fixed as it is in interior decorating. Good design must first recognize **balance**. Plan the garden to have equal masses of color, rather than a large area of one color, which makes it look lopsided. The mass should be large enough in proportion to the bed to give weight and dignity. Many small masses irregularly spaced make a garden spotty.

Second, plan a unified garden by using a predominant color, as yellow or blue for a basis and build away from this central mass with other colors.

Third, work for coherence. Watch the color parade, the onward march of progressive color in the garden. Blues, dark and light, always group well with white and pale yellow. The whites pass on to the pinks, rose, crimson and scarlet. These lead to the softer reds, orange and yellow, thence, to white and blue.

Accents or contrasts can be introduced, occasionally, such as *Coreopsis* with *Delphinium* or with *Madonna Lilies*.

Here are a few rules to follow in your color scheme.

1. Whites, that is, the soft whites as cream and pale yellows, will preserve harmony when there is any question or doubt.
2. Strongest and darkest colors should, in general, be placed farthest from the eye, and yet, if you want to create the feeling of distance and to make your garden look larger, place the paler colors and finer-foliaged plants in the distance.
3. Masses of color should not be spaced evenly.

Maintenance. Perennials should be given plant food in the spring of the year. Use high organic fertilizers, rich in phosphorus, in preference to all chemical fertilizers. With annuals, this is somewhat reversed, as this group of flowering plants can quickly absorb the chemical fertilizers and utilize them. With perennials, quick-acting fertilizers tend to promote rank growth with fewer flowers. Cultivation is very important in the spring, since the soil has been compacted during the winter months.

During the growing season, keep up the tilth; do not let the soil harden. A little fertilizer, such as cow or sheep manure, as the plants are coming into bloom, pays dividends in larger and deeper-colored flowers.

Stake all tall-growing plants, such as *Delphiniums*.

We are often asked when perennials should be divided. In general, divide in fall, the late summer blooming perennials and in the spring, the fall flowering types.

Hardy Asters, *Monarda* and *Physostegia* should be divided every year in the fall. *Iris* and *Phlox*, divide every other year, the *Iris* being best divided right after blooming, cutting back the leaves $\frac{1}{3}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$. Peonies and bleeding-heart should be divided every 5 to 8 years, being careful with peonies not to plant too deeply since this will stop the setting of flower buds.

It is not necessary to buy the perennials you need for your garden as plants. Most people find it a very pleasant and profitable hobby to raise most perennials from seed. When spaces are made available in July or early August by the harvesting of a row or two of vegetables in one's garden, there is a wonderful opportunity to plant the seed of favorite perennials. Plants will make rapid growth, and in the fall can be set out in the flower garden where they will bloom the next season.

Insect Pests in the Garden

It has been estimated that there are almost 10 million species of insects in the world, of which over 700,000 have been named. We, therefore, can sympathize with the exasperated gardener when he complains that there is a bug for every plant he grows. In spite of governmental control, restrictions and quarantines, insects are increasing. Over the years, the shipment of fruit and produce and the importation of plant material have aided the spread and dissemination of insects. Hybridization and heavy fertilizing have weakened plants in their struggle against pests and at the same time, giving more food on which pests can feed.

Most of us realize that eggs are laid, usually, in some inconspicuous, out-of-the-way place during the flying stage in the life history of a butterfly, moth or flying insect. The eggs hatch into grubs or caterpillars, which feed on the roots or foliage of the plant. Later, the grub or caterpillar moults and goes into the pupa or cocoon stage. This is a period of dormancy usually taking place during the winter months. The pupa stage comes to an end with the hatching of a moth, butterfly or flying insect from the cocoon. In our homes, it is the small grub that hatches from an egg laid by a clothing moth that does the damage to cloth and not the flying moth.

The method and the chemicals used for control varies with the insect and the particular plant being dusted or sprayed. We would like to simplify this information so that it can best be used by the individual who is seeking controls for the pests in the garden.

Based on method of control and for simplicity, insects are generally grouped in three types, regardless of species. (1) Sucking, (2) Chewing, (3) Soil grubs and related forms. We should consider each of these separately, as well as to mention a few of the insects not falling into these categories.

SUCKING INSECTS

In most cases, these insects do not mar the appearance of the plant. Instead, they weaken and starve the plant by their removal of the plant juices. For many years, the only controls for these insects were nicotine sulphate, pyrethrum and rotenone. Today, we now have added several more potent chemicals such as Lindane, Malathion, TEPP (tetraethyl-phosphosphate), heptachlor and dinitro compounds.

The symptoms noted, where sucking insects have been at work, are curling and discoloration of leaves and petals of flowers, stunted growth, lopsided flowers, Honeydew on leaves or the black fungus growth living on the Honeydew. The sucking insects fall into four main groups, the aphids, thrips, mealy bugs and scale insects.

Aphids are soft-bodied insects which breathe through spiracles or little pores along the body of the insect. They are found in colors ranging from light green to gray, black, red and brown. In the spring, the eggs hatch into male and female forms (some overwinter in the adult stage on various plants) which mate, the male form dying while the female continues to bring forth its young alive all during the growing season. Every few days on an infected plant, there is another batch of new born aphids. Nicotine sulphate is a good insecticide for aphids, killing by suffocation on contact. However, it has no residual effect, being good for only about a half hour, depending on climatic conditions.

Thrips—Minute, agile, elongated bugs, never larger than an $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch long. They multiply very rapidly, their mouth parts are rasping. They do their greatest damage on gladiolus, onion, rose (buds), dahlias, peonies, day lily and iris. DDT, Malathion and Lindane seem to be the most effective chemicals for their control.

Mealy Bugs—Found mostly on greenhouse and house plants. Cottony-like insects found in the axils of leaves sucking juices. In greenhouses, Parathion, a deadly poison to man, is usually used, along with some of the phosphate sprays. In the home, these insects can be destroyed by spraying with Manitan manalaureate (Marvel Spray) or with a nicotine soap solution.

Scale Insects—There are various species known as the soft brown, oyster, San Jose, black, rose, pine needle, euonymus,

etc. The scale insects are seen as stationary round to oval scale-like units about $\frac{1}{8}$ inch across. Under the protection of the scale is a non-mobile insect with a single appendage, which is sucking the juices from the plant. In the Spring of the year, eggs are laid by the parent scale, which hatch out into minute moving forms, which come out from under the parent scale to seek new feeding areas. After a number of weeks, these insects lose their appendages, using them with secretions to build a new protective scale. Malathion in the spring, two or three sprays at intervals of 10 days to two weeks, can be used to control. Oil sprays, such as Scalecide, are effective when the plant is in a dormant stage.

CHEWING INSECTS

These insects, in contrast to the sucking insects, leave tell-tale evidence of their presence. Leaves are riddled with holes, blossoms and stems are chewed. For many years, the only controls for these insects were arsenate of lead, a stomach poison, and rotenone. Many chemicals have been introduced in the last decade, which effectively control most of these insects. DDT is perhaps the best known. Methoxychlor, less toxic to man, is a fine insecticide for use on grapes, raspberries, etc., D.D.D. toxaphene and Lindane.

In this group fall many of the common and well known insects, such as the Japanese beetle, cucumber beetle, rose chafer, Tarnished plant bug, flea beetles, webworms, the curculios, blister beetles, Mexican bean beetles, miners, cankerworms, caterpillars, etc.

SOIL GRUBS AND RELATED FORMS

Many of our grubs in the soil do untold damage to the roots of grasses, flowers and vegetables. Many of the grubs are but the alternate stage to some of our troublesome flying and chewing insects, such as the Japanese beetle, click beetle, Asiatic beetle, European chafer, etc.

The white grubs and wireworms in the soil will pupate and hatch out sometimes in one year, to become a flying insect again, while others take two, three and more years. Arsenate of lead was used for generations to destroy grubs in the soil along with poison bran mixtures containing paris green. The recommended dosage was 400 lbs. of arsenate of lead to the acre.

Then came Chlordane and DDT, both effective, but with some shortcomings and used at the rate of 10 lbs. of technical material to the acre, or 200 lbs. of either 5% Chlordane, or 5% DDT to the acre. Chlordane will last several years in the soil, whereas, the Arsenate of Lead is effective for two, or at the most, three years.

Recently a new chemical, Dieldrin, was introduced. It is supposedly less toxic than these other chemicals, but is highly effective against many soil insects, including white grubs (Japanese beetle, European chafer, June beetle), wireworms (Click beetle), sow bugs, ticks, earwigs, mosquitoes, ants, molecrickets, etc.

Dieldrin is used at the rate of only 3 lbs. of technical material per acre, or 60 lbs. of 5% to the acre. Broken down, this is about a pound to 700 square feet.

There are other insects which do not fall into the 3 classes above. We, perhaps, should consider a few of them.

Stalk and Stem Borers—These are the result of eggs laid by a fly-like or wasp-like insect, which hatch out into a grub which will bore down into the stem. The common ones are the European corn borer, which has been found on over 200 different plants, the corn ear worm, rose stem borer and the iris borer, which instead of being white or gray like most borers, is pink. Recommended for control is DDT dust on areas of plant frequented by insect in the flying stage.

Slugs and Snails—These repulsive looking objects, which are injurious to young seedlings in the cold frame, hot bed or flat, as well as attacking more mature plants, can be controlled by Metaldehyde bait, which will attract and destroy them, or to dust the plants being attacked with DDT.

Tuberous Begonias are among the most popular of the summer flowering bulbs. Ideal for the partly shaded spots in the garden. Excellent for pots and window boxes. See page 40 for descriptions and many colors offered.

**DOUBLE CAMELLIA-
FLOWERED**

35c each; 3 for 95c



HANGING BASKET

35c each; 3 for 95c

GIANT-FLOWERING
Tuberous
BEGONIAS



SINGLE FRILLED. 35c each; 3 for 95c

DOUBLE CARNATION-FLOWERED 35
35c each; 3 for 95c



LILIUM AURATUM. Large bulbs, 75c each; 3 for \$2.10; 12 for \$7.85.



LILIUM REGALE. Large bulbs, 65c each; 3 for \$1.75; 12 for \$6.65.

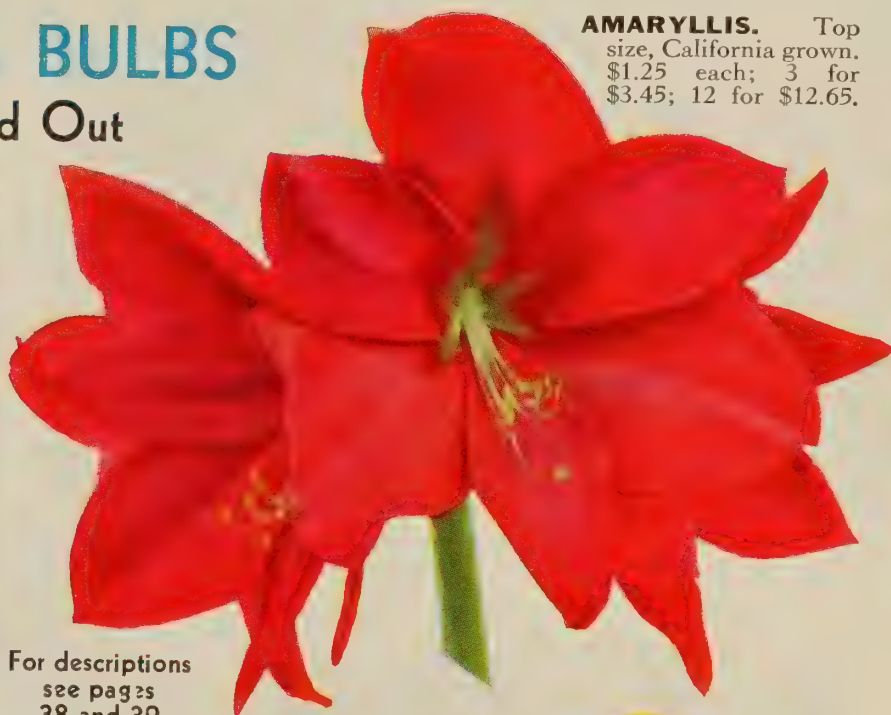


LILIUM SPECIOSUM RUBRUM. Large bulbs, 75c each; 3 for \$2.10; 12 for \$7.85.

Easily Grown BULBS for Indoors and Out



OXALIS. 12 for 45c; 25 for 85c; 100 for \$3.00



AMARYLLIS. Top size, California grown, \$1.25 each; 3 for \$3.45; 12 for \$12.65.

For descriptions
see pages
38 and 39



GLOXINIAS
(Page 38)

Top-size bulbs:
50c each; 3 for
\$1.35; 12 for \$4.80.



YELLOW CALLA LILY. Strong bulbs 50c each; 3 for \$1.35; 12 for \$4.95.



A New Hart & Vick Service

This year we at Hart & Vick want you to have the finest garden you have ever had. We want you to enjoy the maximum results possible for the effort you put into your vegetable or flower garden or your lawn. To help you, we are offering a soil analysis service.

Soil testing is not something new. For many years, the most successful market gardeners, florists and hobbyist gardeners have realized that their success depended upon a complete understanding of the chemical and physical condition of their soil. We feel that you, too, will be greatly rewarded for the time spent in investigating and correcting any deficiencies that may be prevalent in your particular garden soil.

We would like to give you, as concisely as possible, a few of the important facts with which you should be familiar.

The chemical nature of the soil is complex. Organisms, fungi and minute animals break down or change chemical combinations, while synthesizing bacteria build up chemical combinations, all of which adds to the confusion of the layman. Then again, one is confronted with the fact that various groups of plants, like animals, require different "diets."

Let us consider first, the important chemical conditions or elements which have, in each case, an important role to play in the success of any garden.

The pH or the acid-alkaline condition of the soil. The chemist is aware that pH is a way of expressing, by a numerical scale, whether a liquid or other substance is sweet (alkaline), sour (acid) or neutral. A pH of 7 is neutral; above 7 is alkaline and below 7 is acid. Certain plants such as rhododendrons, azaleas, hollies, hemlock, blueberries and grapes require a soil pH between 4.5 and 5.5. Most of our garden vegetables and annuals prefer a neutral to slightly alkaline soil. Most of our weeds prefer a sweet soil. Our best lawn grasses like a slightly acid soil, with the possible exception of Kentucky blue grass, which will grow well when the pH is neutral.

Strongly acid or alkaline soils are detrimental, for they tie up essential plant elements and cause plants to be stunted, sickly and non-productive. The first thing to consider, then, is how to bring the soil to the proper pH.

Under normal pH conditions, the three main elements in the soil which play the most important role in a successful garden, are nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium.

Nitrogen. This is the element that increases the size of the plant and flower. It intensifies the color of both the foliage and the flower. This element encourages quick growth of such crops as lettuce, endive, celery and spinach (the salad crops). It is important for a luxuriant green lawn. Radishes, beets or potatoes that are all "tops" may be caused

by an over-abundance of nitrogen. Tomato vines that are rampant in growth but with few fruit, usually indicate high nitrogen and low phosphorus percentages in the soil. Plants over-succulent, sappy or spindly because of high nitrogen can be hardened and the condition corrected, usually with potassium in the form of wood ashes or potassium-carrying compounds.

Nitrogen can be supplied to the soil by means of organics such as bonemeal, dried blood, guano, cottonseed meal, castor pumace, manures or chemically by means of ammonium sulphate and nitrates of sodium or potassium.

Phosphorus. This element stimulates seed germination and increases flower and fruit formation. It is necessary for all plants, to enable them to develop good root systems. It encourages the plant to put food away for a "rainy day." Phosphorus is necessary for all plants but particularly for all root crops and tomato, corn and fruits.

Phosphorus is supplied to the soil by means of bonemeal, manures, mineral and rock phosphates.

Potassium (water-soluble potash). This element increases the resistance of the plant to disease. It retards succulent growth. Phosphorus increases flower and fruit formation, as explained above but potassium will throw vigor into the flowers and fruit and increase their size. Crops such as potatoes require large amounts of potassium, in order to give the greatest yield.

Potassium can be supplied to the soil through muriate or sulphate of potash, wood ashes and, to a certain extent, animal manures.

For the most part, from a chemical standpoint soil fertility hinges on the above conditions and elements. Certain areas are actually deficient in minor elements, some of which have a definite bearing on the success of a particular crop. Your local county agent is usually acquainted with what minor element deficiencies may be prevalent in your locality and can give you recommendations. We are in a position to give this information in many cases, but we feel that your state college and county agents are in closer contact with these problems and usually can give you more detailed information than we can.

The only sure way, however, to determine pH or deficiencies of nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium is to have your soil tested. This is the service that we are pleased to offer to you.

The texture of the soil, its physical makeup, is also important for success. When your sample is analyzed chemically, we are in a position to give you recommendations to improve the physical as well as the chemical condition.

With every purchase of \$10.00 or more, we will provide a free soil analysis. If the order is for less than \$10.00, a charge of \$1.00 per test will be made.

SOIL TESTING

Soil testing is important! It is the only way to determine what plant nutrients are available in the soil. This information is necessary before one can intelligently determine what additional nutrients are necessary. In most soil used for intensive horticultural enterprises, the continued use of complete fertilizers of a standard analysis has resulted in a nutritional unbalance of the soil. Generally, an accurate soil test, intelligently interpreted, can prevent or correct such a condition.

RICHARD C. ANDREASEN
Ass't Professor of Floriculture
Cornell University



Fancy-Leaved Caladiums



Gloxinia



Ismene Calathina

HART & VICK'S *Summer-Flowering Bulbs*

AMARYLLIS

Giant American Hybrids. In color, page 36. One of the easiest and most satisfactory of all bulbs to grow in the house or garden. We offer giant bulbs of one of the finest strains in the country. They will grow one or two vigorous, healthy flower stems, each carrying four giant trumpet-like flowers in a wide range of colors: pink, rose, red, scarlet, white and combinations of these colors. **Mixed colors only.** \$1.25 each; 3 for \$3.45; 12 for \$12.65.

FANCY-LEAVED CALADIUMS

A splendid summer foliage plant of marvelous beauty for indoor growing or even for outdoor beds in shady spots. Large bulbs, 45c each; 3 for \$1.25; 12 for \$4.50.

CALLA ELLIOTTIANA

In color, page 36. The best of the yellow Callas. The foliage is dark green, with a number of translucent creamy white spots, which add much to its beauty. Planted in the open border in a dormant condition when danger from frost is over in spring, this Calla will flower during the summer. 50c each; 3 for \$1.35; 12 for \$4.95.

CANNAS

Cannas bloom from early summer until frost just about anywhere in the country, succeeding in any sunny position in any kind of soil. Give them plenty of food and water, and they will respond most generously.

We offer northern-grown, large, well-developed dormant roots—six at the dozen rate.

Hungaria. 3½ ft. Large, deep rose-pink flower; bright green foliage.

King Humbert. 5 ft. Brilliant orange-scarlet flowers in giant spikes; coppery bronze foliage.

Richard Wallace. 3½ ft. Giant yellow; green foliage.

The President. 5 ft. Brilliant scarlet, 7 inches across. Free flowering; vigorous growing. Green foliage.

Yellow King Humbert. 5 ft. Large yellow flowers spotted red; foliage green.

30c each; 3 for 75c; 12 for \$2.45

CINNAMON-VINE

Never Any Bugs On This Vine

A beautiful, rapid-growing summer climber, with bright green, glossy foliage and spikes of deliciously cinnamon-scented, white flowers. Very hardy. Grows rapidly in the spring and covers any trellis or arbor early in the season. Top-size roots, 25c each; 3 for 65c; 12 for \$2.35.

ISMENE CALATHINA • Peruvian Daffodil

Handsome clusters of large, very striking, fragrant, pearl-white flowers on 30-inch stems, somewhat resembling the amaryllis. Plant the bulbs when the ground is warm late in the spring, 3 inches deep and 18 inches apart. Top-size bulbs, 85c each; 3 for \$2.35; 12 for \$9.15.

GLOXINIAS

One of the most handsome and interesting of all summer-blooming pot plants for the window garden. Start the bulbs in pots in February or March. Care for them as you would Tuberous-rooted Begonias, except that they like more heat and humidity. Gloxinias do well in sunlight. Cultural directions for the successful growing of Gloxinias are sent with every order. In color, page 36.

Emperor Frederick. Scarlet bordered white.

Emperor Wilhelm. Deep blue bordered white.

Roi des Rouges. Fiery red.

Tigrinia. Spotted flower in many colors.

Queen Wilhelmina. Soft rose color.

Top-Size, Top-Quality Bulbs,
50c each; 3 for \$1.35; 12 for \$4.80

HARDY GARDEN LILIES

In color, page 36

Auratum (Golden-Banded Lily of Japan). Giant white flowers with a golden band down the center of each petal. The fragrant flowers, heavily spotted with crimson, are carried on strong stems 3 to 6 feet high. Plant 9 to 12 inches deep. Large bulbs, 75c each; 3 for \$2.10; 12 for \$7.85; 25 for \$14.85.

Centifolium, Olympic Hybrids. Giant, trumpet-like flowers varying in color through cream, yellow, fuchsia-pink and green. Trumpets are sometimes wide open and flaring, again long and almost closed. Petals at times twisted and ruffled. Plant very robust, growing 8 feet high; flowers very fragrant. 65c each; 3 for \$1.75; 12 for \$6.65; 25 for \$13.25.

Henryi. Brilliant salmon-orange flowers with reddish brown spots. A very easily grown variety that bears 15 to 20 large, trumpet-like, reflexed blooms on 6-foot stems in August. One of the better Lilies for the garden. Pacific Coast grown bulbs, 10 inches or more in circumference. 75c each; 3 for \$2.10; 12 for \$7.85; 25 for \$14.85.

Regale or Royal Lily. Large and fragrant, trumpet-shaped flowers of pure white with canary-yellow in the throat; outside of petals white with a shading of lilac-pink. Stems grow 4 to 6 feet high, and a single plant will often bear from 15 to 20 blooms in June and July. One of the most beautiful and easiest grown of all Lilies. 65c each; 3 for \$1.75; 12 for \$6.65; 25 for \$13.25.

Speciosum Rubrum. The best known and best liked of the recurved type of garden Lilies. The tall, sturdy, 4 to 5-foot plants carry well-branched sprays of delicately scented flowers of deep rosy pink with a light edge and vivid crimson speckles. 75c each; 3 for \$2.10; 12 for \$7.85; 25 for \$14.85.

**Collection: 1 Each of the 5 Lilies Above for \$3.25;
3 Each for \$6.25**

MADEIRA VINE • Climbing Mignonette

An excellent climber with beautiful, thick, glossy, light green, almost transparent leaves, climbing to almost any desired height. It thrives in the house better than any climber, except perhaps ivy. It makes an excellent screen for windows and is unsurpassed for baskets and extremely useful as an outdoor climber, growing very rapidly. Strong tubers, 25c each; 3 for 65c; 12 for \$2.35.

OXALIS • American Shamrock

In color, page 36. A splendid little plant for beds, borders, pots and baskets. The 12-inch plants are compact and bushy, with abundant bright green foliage that makes an excellent background for the bright flowers covering the plant the entire season.

Deppei. Small white flower. Excellent for borders. Blooms all summer.

Lasiandra. Large, deep crimson flowers are carried in clusters on 16-inch stems above bright green, decorative foliage. Blooms from spring until late fall.

12 for 45c; 25 for 85c; 100 for \$3.00

DOUBLE TUBEROSE

Excelsior, Dwarf Pearl. Delightfully fragrant, double, wax-like flowers on long spikes carried on 2-foot stems very desirable for cutting. If you want early bloom, start the bulbs growing in pots in February or March and transplant into the garden in May. For late flowering, plant outdoors in May and June, 4 inches deep and 12 inches apart. Large bulbs, 30c each; 3 for 85c; 12 for \$3.00; 25 for \$5.85.

HYACINTHUS CANDICANS Summer Hyacinth

A luxuriant-growing, summer-flowering plant spreading 2 to 3 feet and bearing 20 to 30 white, bell-shaped flowers on stems 4 to 5 feet high, in July and August. Set the bulbs out in the garden when danger of frost is over, 3 inches deep and 2 feet apart. In colder climates take the bulbs up and store like gladiolus over winter. Large bulbs, 25c each; 3 for 65c; 12 for \$2.35.



Lilium Henryi



Tuberose



Hyacinthus candicans



Dahlia, Large-Flowering



Dahlia, Pompon



Begonia, Tuberous-rooted

DAHLIAS

All our bulbs are domestic-grown this year. They are large and disease-free—the very best to be had anywhere.

Large-Flowering

Decorative (D); Cactus (C); Informal (I); Formal (F).

Clariam Kelton. I.D. Turkey-red.

Day. F.D. Rich pink.

Faithful. C. White.

Jane Cowl. I.D. Buff and gold.

Oakleigh Champion. I.D. Pink.

Silver Tips. C. Cherry-red.

Sparkler. F.D. Bright yellow.

Pompon

These are smaller than the large-flowering kinds, but on account of their long blooming period and perfect form, they are an extremely good source of cut flowers.

Gold Dust. Gold flowers, 1½ inches in diameter.

Joe Felte. Pure white, good size, excellent bloomer.

Little Edith. Yellow with red tips.

Little Herman. Maroon and white.

Morning Mist. Light lavender, always a show winner.

Miniature

Excellent for decorative purposes. Very good for cutting.

Grenadier. Orange-red flowers—reddish foliage.

Ike. Blood red, fine cutter.

Little Kitten. Light yellow—profuse bloomer.

Little Wisteria. Lavender.

Nancy. Scarlet-red; long season bloomer.

White Fawn. Pure white.

All Dahlias, 50c each; any three for \$1.35; any five for \$2.00

TUBEROUS-ROOTED BEGONIAS

These are wonderful summer-flowering bulbs for partly shaded spots in the garden. They are also excellent for pots and window boxes. Rich, moist soil will produce magnificent waxy blooms of unbelievable beauty. The tubers are started indoors in spring and not moved outdoors until all danger of frost is past. In late fall they need to be brought into the house for storing over winter.

Order your bulbs early. If you want them for house plants or for early blooms in the garden, pot them up in late January or February. If you are going to put the dry bulbs right out in the garden, we will pack your order and cold-storage your bulbs here until the proper planting season. See color on page 35.

Double. Very showy, large flowers shaped like an exquisite camellia. Blooms freely all summer. Heavy, velvety petals arranged in perfect formation. Pink, Red, Yellow, Orange, White.

Carnation-Flowered (Fimbriata). Double, fringed flowers of great charm, resembling a carnation. Very popular for any purpose—as a house plant, for bedding and for cutting. Their frilled petals give them a crisp and dainty look that is most appealing. Pink, Red, Yellow, Orange, White.

Single Frilled or Crispa. Large profusely frilled and ruffled single flowers. Better than old-fashioned single type.

Hanging Basket or Lloyd. Excellent for pots, window-boxes or rock garden. Hundreds of blossoms to a plant.

Picotee Double. Camellia type with edges of petals in a different shade of color. In mixed pastel shades only.

Multiflora. Large numbers of small flowers on one stalk. In mixed colors only from white to red.

35c each; 3 for 95c; 12 for \$3.45; 25 for \$6.75

GLADIOLUS

The Gladiolus that we list are a selection of the best varieties. All our bulbs have been imported direct from Holland and, of course, had to pass inspection by the U. S. Department of Agriculture before being admitted to this country. They are over-size bulbs, absolutely clean and free from thrips. We recommend them with the greatest confidence, for they are sure to give splendid results. This year you can have a superb supply of Glads for cutting all summer long.

Acca Laurentia. Scarlet-orange with orange-yellow throat. The florets are very gracefully spaced on the erect stem.

Benjamin Britten. A very fine magenta-colored Gladiolus on a straight spike. Long lasting.

Bloemfontein. A true salmon-pink with an orange-pink blotch. Vigorous grower; strong, straight stem.

General Eisenhower. A famous name for a famous Gladiolus. The color is begonia-rose. A tall, strong plant.

Gold Dust. Buttercup-yellow. A few inches shorter than most of these varieties, but of unsurpassable beauty and charm.

Java. Primrose-yellow. An excellent yellow Gladiolus of great substance.

June Bells. A vigorous, pure white flower of long-lasting qualities. Large individual flowers, and many on a spike.

Leeuwenhorst. Bright pink. One of the older varieties but still going strong on its proved qualities.

Mansoer. Beautiful blood-red, edged darker. The whole flower has a velvety appearance.

Memorial Day. Dark rose-magenta with a slight white stripe. Eight to ten flowers appear at a time on a very strong, straight stem.

Mrs. Mark's Memory. Rosy magenta with somewhat lighter-colored throat. Large florets. A very popular variety of great substance.

New Europe. Fine geranium-red throughout. An excellent variety, producing a great many flowers on a spike.

Palet. Vermilion-red, with a carmine-purple blotch and throat. The individual flowers are very large.

Picardy. The salmon-colored Gladiolus of great fame.

3 for 40c; 12 for \$1.25; 25 for \$2.25; 100 for \$7.95

Our Rainbow Mixture of Exhibition Gladiolus

This splendid mixture is a careful blending of many kinds and colors of named and unnamed Gladiolus. It is made for the person who wants a specially good assortment of colors at a reasonable price. These bulbs are not grown as a mixture but are all separate kinds and colors.

12 for 95c; 25 for \$1.80; 100 for \$6.95

Dwarf Decorative and Miniature Gladiolus

Hart & Vick's special mixture of these new Miniature Glads that are fast becoming popular. Wide range of colors.

3 for 40c; 12 for \$1.25; 25 for \$2.25; 100 for \$7.95

GOOD GLADIOLUS INSURANCE

Gladiolus bulbs can be protected from thrips when they are in storage or planted in the garden, by the use of 5% DDT Dust. Dust as soon as you dig them and again after the bulbs are dry and you clean them. Leave this dust on the bulbs when planting them. When the plants are growing, dust with 5% DDT or spray with 50% DDT spray every 10 days.

Don't mix fertilizer other than bone meal with the soil when you plant your Glads. Spread it over the top of the soil after the bulbs are set out and covered.

Chlordane dusted on top of the soil after the bulbs have been planted protects them from wireworms.



HART & VICK'S VEGETABLE SEEDS

**THIS IS
IMPORTANT ➡
PLEASE READ**

are Tested for Germination by a Famous Agricultural Experiment Station and the Results of This Test Appear on Every Packet of Vegetable Seeds We Send Out. You Get the Same High-Quality Seed in These Garden-Size Packets as We Furnish to the Commercial Vegetable Grower and Florist, Whose Living Depends on the Quality of Seed He Sows.

The numbers preceding the description of the vegetable varieties indicate the number of days to maturity from time of planting.

ARTICHOKE

Green Globe. Large, globular, deep green heads with very fleshy scales. Bears the second year from seed and lasts for several years. Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c; oz. \$1.65.

ASPARAGUS

Every year more gardeners grow their own Asparagus roots from seed. Just sow the seed in rows a foot apart and cover with $\frac{1}{2}$ inch of soil. Dig the plants in the fall and make a permanent bed of the strongest ones. We have for sale J. A. Eliot's booklet, "Asparagus Needs No Trench," which presents an entirely new approach to growing more Asparagus in less space in the small garden. 25c per copy.

No. 500. A new kind developed by the University of California and hardy in northern states. It has larger stalks than older varieties and is more productive, yielding high-quality stalks for a longer season. The tips are more tightly closed. Excellent for freezing, canning and shipping. Pkt. 20c; oz. 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.75.

Asparagus roots are listed on page 59. These are carefully graded, freshly dug plants attractively priced. We send planting instructions with every order.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

Small heads resembling cabbage are formed along the stalk. Sow seed in spring; transplant and cultivate like cabbage, but break down the leaves in the fall to give the heads more room to grow. Freezing improves the quality of the sprouts. They may be left in the ground in the North until December.

A packet of seed will produce 350 plants;
an ounce, 3500 plants

Catskill. 90. The best of the Long Island Improved class. Very dwarf, compact, uniform plants, producing very firm, round, solid sprouts close to the stem. Very productive. Pkt. 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. \$1.00; oz. \$1.85.

BROCCOLI

A hardy plant thriving best in cool weather. Sow the seed indoors or in a coldframe in January or February, and set out plants when the ground becomes warm.

A packet of seed will produce about 350 plants

De Cicco. 60. A very early kind making a large center head within 60 days after planting and continuing to bear for many weeks. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40c; oz. 65c.

Green Mountain. 60. Very compact, large, dark green center heads; very fine buds. Long standing; slow to go into bloom. Pkt. 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 60c; oz. \$1.10.

Italian Green Sprouting Calabrese. 70. A particularly good strain of this well-known variety that is sure-heading. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 30c; oz. 50c.

Hart & Vick's TABLE BEETS

Best results are obtained on a deep, rich, sandy loam. Sow seed an inch deep in drills 16 inches apart, as early as possible. Thin to stand 3 to 4 inches apart. Cultivate closely and thoroughly. For succession, sow at intervals until the middle of July. Beet seed must have moist soil to germinate.

A packet of seed set 2 inches apart will plant a 25-foot row; an ounce will plant a 100-foot row

Crosby's Egyptian. 58. Roots are flattened globe shape, perfectly smooth, with short tap-root; both skin and flesh are dark in color. Much earlier than all other dark-fleshed varieties. The very best early Beet for home and market. Pkt. 15c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c.

Detroit Dark Red. 60. In color, page 62. The most popular table and canning Beet. As a second-early variety, we recommend it for the home and market garden. Our special strain is more uniform in shape and color than the old Detroit Dark Red. Tops and tap-roots are small and the leaves dark green shaded red. The roots are round, smooth and very dark red in skin and flesh. Unsurpassed for tenderness and sweetness. Pkt. 15c; oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85c.

Early Wonder. 53. Semi-globe-shaped roots with tall strong tops and very small tap-roots. Dark red skin and deep red flesh with faintly lighter zone. The quality and flavor of the flesh is excellent; never woody. Pkt. 15c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c.

Green Top Bunching. 58. The roundest, smoothest, glossiest and most attractive of all garden Beets. The flesh is deep purplish red with lighter zones, fine grained and never woody. The bright green leaves do not become bronzy when cooler weather comes. Pkt. 15c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c.

Beets for Greens

A rapid-growing Beet with large, tender foliage that makes delicious greens. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c.

Mangels and Sugar Beets

No crops are more valuable for feeding cattle and sheep than Mangels and Sugar Beets. The average yield is 45 tons per acre. They are easily harvested, with no waste, and may be stored in pit or root cellar with little trouble. Sow 8 pounds per acre in May or June, in drills 2 feet apart, and thin to 10 inches in the row.

An ounce will sow a 100-foot row;
6 to 8 pounds, an acre

Giant Double Sugar Green Top. Contains more sugar than any other kind. The large, oval roots grow half out of the ground. White, with red tops. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.25.

Golden Tankard. Large, thick, spindle-shaped roots; light gray, tinged brown above ground and yellow below. High in food value. Very easily harvested. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.25.

Long Red. These giant, smooth, light red roots grow well out of the ground, making digging easier. Splendid for feeding and keeps well. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.25.

GREEN-PODDED BUSH BEANS

Keep your garden working all season. Enjoy tender, stringless green Beans until freezing weather by planting seed every two weeks until July.

**A packet will plant a 25-foot row;
½ pound, a 100-foot row**

Bountiful. 48. The most popular flat-podded green Bean. The vigorous, hardy plants bear great quantities of thick, broad, solid, meaty pods about 7 inches long. They are tender, of the highest quality and unusually delicious in flavor. Retains its stringless quality even into maturity. Pkt. 15c; ½lb. 40c; lb. 70c; 5 lbs. \$2.45.

Contender. 54. The most promising-looking green Bean in many years. Pods are long, slender, more round than oval, and absolutely stringless. The vigorous plant is mosaic resistant and yields a tremendous crop, easily picked. Pkt. 15c; ½lb. 40c; lb. 70c; 5 lbs. \$2.45.

Tendergreen. 53. Straight, round pods, 6½ inches long, completely stringless and of the very highest quality. A very heavy and early yielder of stringless pods of top flavor. Pkt. 15c; ½lb. 40c; lb. 75c; 5 lbs. \$2.75.

Tenderlong. 50. In color, page 63. The attractive, 6-inch, round, slender, fresh green pods are very meaty and of delicious flavor. They are absolutely stringless and retain their freshness for a long time. The vigorous plants bear a good crop over a long season. Excellent for the home garden, for market and freezing. Pkt. 20c; ½lb. 45c; lb. 80c; 5 lbs. \$2.85.

Topcrop. 53. Gold Medal Winner. Developed by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture for home and market gardens, for shipping and processing. A splendid freezer. Very heavy-yielding, mosaic-resistant plants. Slender, round pods, straight, smooth and stringless. A very dependable cropper. Pkt. 15c; ½lb. 50c; lb. 85c; 5 lbs. \$2.90.

Wade. 54. All-America Gold Medal Winner. Long, deep green, round, slender pods of very smooth appearance, which remain brittle and fresh longer than other green snap Beans. The plant, taller than Tendergreen, is a remarkably heavy producer and holds its pods well up from the ground. Resistant to common Bean mosaic and powdery mildew. Pkt. 15c; ½lb. 50c; lb. 85c; 5 lbs. \$2.85.

WAX-PODDED BUSH BEANS

Cherokee. 53. The best oval-shaped Bean. Long, straight, handsome clear waxy yellow pods of oval shape, very meaty and of top quality and flavor. The low, vigorous plants are extremely heavy bearing in practically any soil and weather. Pkt. 15c; ½lb. 40c; lb. 70c; 5 lbs. \$2.65.

Kinghorn. 57. A new Bean with long, round, slightly curved, clear light yellow pods that retain their freshness and stringless quality when left on the plant longer than most other snap Beans. Excellent for canning and freezing. In many ways Kinghorn is better than Brittle Wax and is replacing that variety on our list. The seed is white. Pkt. 15c; ½lb. 40c; lb. 75c; 5 lbs. \$2.70.

Pencil-Pod Black Wax. 54. The best round-pod wax Bean. Pods are about 7 inches long, round and very fleshy. Stringless at all stages of growth, always brittle, fine grained and tender. Seeds are black. Pkt. 15c; ½lb. 45c; lb. 80c; 5 lbs. \$2.75.

Puregold. 58. In color, page 62. All-America Bronze Medal Winner. The low, thrifty, heavy-bearing plant is resistant to Bean mosaic and produces quantities of 6-inch, slim, round, golden yellow pods that are absolutely stringless and of splendid flavor and quality. Pkt. 20c; ½lb. 55c; lb. 95c; 5 lbs. \$3.20.

Sure-Crop Stringless Wax. 54. The best flat-pod wax Bean. A medium-sized plant with thick stems, holding the pods well up from the ground. Large, flat, golden yellow pods of top quality, borne in abundance. Grown largely for market. Pkt. 15c; ½lb. 40c; lb. 70c; 5 lbs. \$2.65.

POLE BEANS

Kentucky Wonder or Old Homestead. 65. The best early, green-podded pole Bean for home and market. Vigorous and productive. Pods 9 to 10 inches long, of fine quality, very fleshy, saddle-backed and stringless when young. Pkt. 15c; ½lb. 40c; lb. 75c; 5 lbs. \$2.70.

Pole Lima, King of the Garden. 89. Heavily productive, bearing straight pods 6 inches long, containing 4 or 5 large, thick, flat white Beans of excellent quality. Pkt. 15c; ½lb. 45c; lb. 80c; 5 lbs. \$2.85.

Scarlet Runner. 90. Bears large sprays of brilliant scarlet flowers and is valuable not only for ornamental purposes but for its food value as well. The 8-inch pods are very good to eat when young. Pkt. 20c; ½lb. 45c; lb. 80c.

BROAD LONG-POD BEANS

Delicious Green Shell Bean

**A packet will plant a 15-foot row;
½ pound, a 50-foot row**

Fava or Giant Butter. 100. Grown for green shell Beans, which are large, broad and flat. They somewhat resemble Lima Beans and should be used like them, but the flavor is like peas. A very large, erect plant with 9 to 10-inch pods that generally hold 6 Beans. Plant as early as possible, for it will not thrive in midsummer heat. Pkt. 15c; ½lb. 45c; lb. 80c; 5 lbs. \$2.85.

SHELL BEANS

Seneca Horticultural. 58. A great favorite in New England and many other sections, where it is used as a green shell Bean, either fresh, canned or frozen. Long, thick, flat, light green pods splashed with carmine when mature. Light buff Beans, heavily splashed with crimson. Pkt. 15c; ½lb. 45c; lb. 80c; 5 lbs. \$2.85.

LIMA BEANS

Rows 24 inches apart, with the seed 2 inches apart in the row, give the best results. Always set the Beans with the eye down, 1 inch deep and not until the soil is fully warm.

**A packet of seed plants a 10-foot row;
a pound, a 150-foot row**

Early Market. 70. Large pods with 3 or 4 large, flat Beans of fine quality. The vigorous plant can be depended on for heavy yields. Especially good for freezing. Pkt. 15c; ½lb. 40c; lb. 75c; 5 lbs. \$2.75.

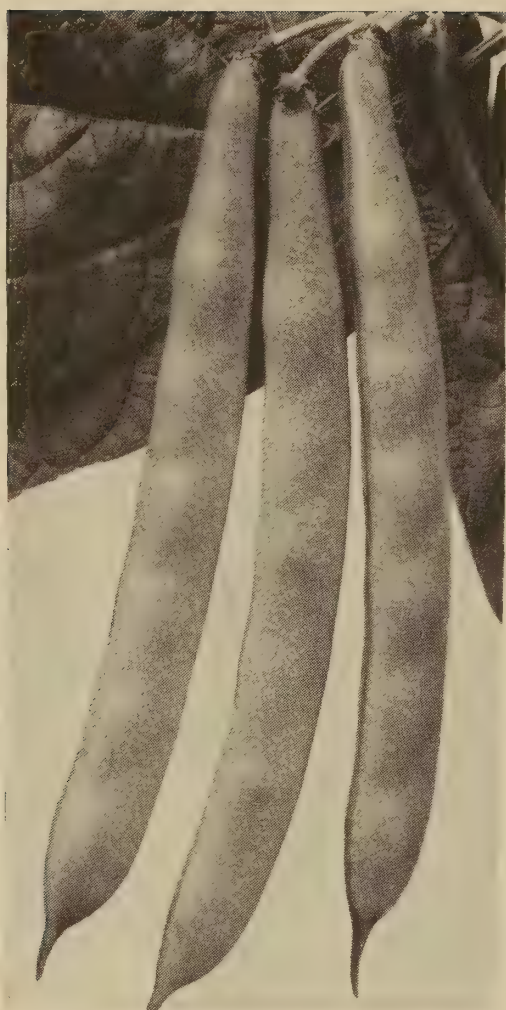
Fordhook U. S. 242. 75. All-America Bronze Medal Winner. Nearly straight pods, uniform in size and shape, filled to overflowing with 3 or 4 very plump Beans of the highest quality. The large, vigorous plants are better yielders than the old Fordhook, especially for early picking, and they hold their fine form and size throughout the whole season. Pkt. 15c; ½lb. 45c; lb. 80c; 5 lbs. \$2.85.

Triumph. 73. All-America Silver Medal Winner. This new small, thick-seeded "Baby Lima" is more prolific, with larger and thicker Beans, better protected from the sun than the older kinds. Plants are very vigorous, and you can depend on them to bear a heavy crop every year. Height 16 inches. A packet will plant a 20-foot row. Pkt. 15c; ½lb. 40c; lb. 75c; 5 lbs. \$2.75.

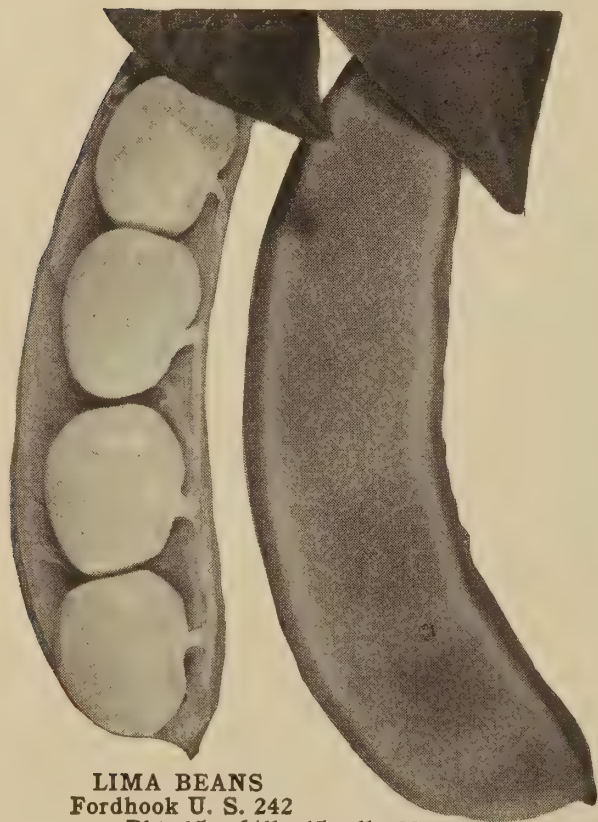
Best Times to Harvest

Snap Beans should be tender, from half to three-fourths of the mature size. They should snap easily, with no fibers or strings.

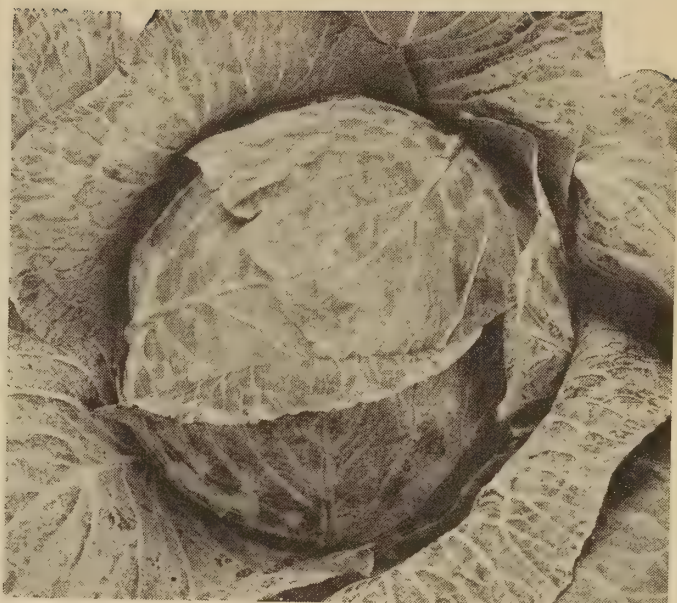
Lima Beans are at their best just as the lower end of the pod shows a faint tinge of yellow.



GREEN-PODDED BEANS, Bountiful
 Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 40c; lb. 70c
Described page 43



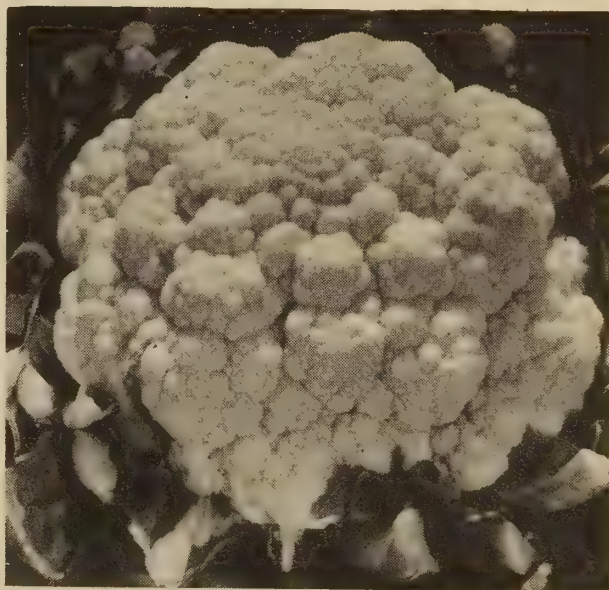
LIMA BEANS
 Fordhook U. S. 242
 Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 45c; lb. 80c
Described page 43



CABBAGE, Copenhagen Market
 Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 45c; oz. 75c
Described page 45



BROCCOLI, Green Mountain
 Pkt. 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 60c; oz. \$1.10
Described page 42



CAULIFLOWER, Snowdrift or White Mountain
 Pkt. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 95c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. \$1.75
Described page 45

Hart & Vick's CABBAGE

Heavy, moist, rich loam that has been well prepared and highly manured is most suitable for Cabbage. Early Cabbage should be started under glass in March and transplanted 2 feet apart in rows 2 feet apart as soon as the soil can be prepared. For late plants, sow in drills in the open ground in May; transplant in July. Protect against insects by dusting.

**A packet will produce about 350 plants;
an ounce, about 3500 plants**

The number following the variety name indicates the number of days from setting the plants to maturity of the head. It usually takes about 30 days to produce the plants from seed.

Early and Midseason Varieties

Copenhagen Market. 68. The most popular early, very large, round-headed sort. We believe we have the finest strain of this medium-large, early Cabbage. Heads light green, round, solid, 6½ inches in diameter and 6 inches deep, weighing 4 to 5 pounds. Excellent quality. Pkt. 15c; ½oz. 45c; oz. 75c.

Early Jersey Wakefield. 63. Very early, hardy, compact, erect growth. It has few outer leaves, which permits close planting. Short stem; medium-sized, solid, pointed head of top quality, usually weighing 2 to 2¼ pounds. Pkt. 15c; ½oz. 35c; oz. 65c.

Golden Acre. 65. The best very early Cabbage of medium size (3 pounds). A solid, round-headed variety excellent on account of its earliness, fine quality and unusually uniform shape. Small, round, compact, solid heads, generally about 6 inches in diameter. Small, compact plant with short stem. Pkt. 15c; ½oz. 45c; oz. 80c.

Late Varieties

Bonanza. 75. Here is a Cabbage that can be cut and used practically the whole season. Even when very small it makes a solid, firm head, and it continues to grow in size and stay in splendid condition until late in the season. Round heads, 6 to 7 inches in diameter, weigh about 4 pounds when fully grown. They are almost crack-proof with a very small core that makes them slow to bolt to seed. Pkt. 20c; ½oz. 65c; oz. \$1.15.

Marion Market (Yellows-Resistant Copenhagen Market). 75. A crisp-leaved Cabbage with round, solid heads. Will produce a crop where non-resistant strains fail completely. Pkt. 15c; ½oz. 45c; oz. 80c.

Medium Copenhagen. 73. A new yellows-resistant variety. Much like Copenhagen Market but the head is a little larger and later in maturing. Pkt. 20c; ½oz. 45c; oz. 80c.

Resistant Glory. 85. A new resistant kind to replace Glory of Enkhuizen. Large, round, very solid, blue-green head, ideal for kraut. A heavy yielder. Very slow to burst open. Pkt. 20c; ½oz. 55c; oz. 95c.

Seneca Danish Ballhead. 95. New York State grown seed, which showed up well in many trials throughout the state. A new and superior strain developed by the Robson Seed Company at Hall, N. Y. Very vigorous growing; medium short stem. Outstanding in yield and quality. The heads are very solid and uniform, averaging 5 to 6 pounds each. Pkt. 25c; ½oz. 60c; oz. \$1.00.

Use Plant Protectors to prevent ground-crawling insects from attacking Cabbage and Cauliflower plants. 20 for 20c.

Savoy Cabbage

Chieftain. 86. The best of the main-crop late Savoy for home and market. Large, thick outer leaves, fleshy and densely crumpled. Heads are large, round, sweet and tender. Pkt. 15c; ½oz. 45c; oz. 80c.

Red Cabbage

Mammoth Rock Red. 90. The very best large red Cabbage. The 7-inch heads are very solid and weigh about 7 pounds. The deep purplish red color and the quality are unequaled. If you have never grown red Cabbage, try it this year. Pkt. 15c; ½oz. 35c; oz. 65c.

Red Danish. 96. A fine late red Cabbage for home and market. Round, compact, very solid heads, uniform in color and size. Makes excellent pickle and cole slaw. Yields and keeps well. Pkt. 20c; ½oz. 50c; oz. 85c; ¼lb. \$2.15.

Chinese Cabbage Makes the Best Cabbage Salad

Very easily grown. Sow the seed in July, in rows 15 inches apart, and thin like lettuce.

Mandarin. 73. A new variety that is thicker, bulkier and very sure heading. Heads average 10 inches high and 5 inches across. Very solid, with creamy interior. Outer leaves are wide ribbed, bright green. Pkt. 25c; ½oz. 45c; oz. 80c.

Michihli. 72. A sure-heading kind with slightly tapered, very solid heads, 20 inches tall and 3½ to 4 inches thick. Crisp, creamy yellow, splendidly flavored. The fresh deep green outer leaves are especially attractive. Pkt. 15c; ½oz. 30c; oz. 45c.

CAULIFLOWER

For an early crop, sow seed under glass in January or February and transplant to coldframes, 2 to 3 inches apart each way. Set in the open ground in early spring in rich, warm, moist soil. Water freely in dry weather, especially when plants are heading. For a main crop, sow seed in June and set out plants the latter part of July. After heads have begun to form, draw the leaves over them and tie to protect heads from the sun and to bleach them. Cut when heads are compact and firm.

**A packet will produce 150 plants;
an ounce, about 4000 plants**

Early Purple. 95. More delicately flavored than any white variety. The large, solid heads, which need no blanching, are deep purple, becoming green like broccoli when cooked. Plants set out in early June will have heads ready before October. Pkt. 25c; ¼oz. 95c; ½oz. \$1.75.

Early Snowball. 88. The very compact, solid heads of medium size will mature at about the same time. The creamy white curd is usually smooth and firm. Pkt. 25c; ¼oz. 95c; ½oz. \$1.75.

Snowdrift or White Mountain. 90. A very large, deep, solid, pure white head. The heavy, upright leaves are very numerous; being close together, they force the smaller inner leaves to curl over and protect the head. Well adapted for use under a wide range of conditions. Generally considered to be the most satisfactory kind for the main fall crop. Pkt. 25c; ¼oz. 95c; ½oz. \$1.75.

Super-Snowball. 85. Large, deep, solid, snow-white heads. Foliage heavy and upright, protecting the heads. Matures early and evenly, and under favorable conditions the entire crop can be harvested at practically one cutting. Pkt. 25c; ¼oz. 95c; ½oz. \$1.75.

Chlordane Powder, dusted on the ground at the rate of a pound to 1000 square feet, will get rid of ants, cutworms, wireworms and maggots. Lb. 80c; 4 lbs. \$1.85.

CARROTS

Any good soil that has been thoroughly worked will produce a satisfactory crop of Carrots. Sow as early in spring as possible, though good crops may be grown from seed sown as late as the middle of June. For table use, sow smaller kinds early, in rows 16 inches apart; for field growing, in drills 18 to 24 inches apart. Cover $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 inch deep, and press the soil down firmly over the seed. Thin to 2 to 6 inches apart, according to the size of the variety.

A packet will sow a 30 to 40-foot row;
an ounce, 300 feet; about 3 pounds, an acre

Chantenay, Long Type. 70. Our strain is particularly good. A long, smooth Carrot with bright orange skin, orange flesh and very little core. It grows 7 to 8 inches long and $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter at the shoulder. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25c; oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.10.

Chantenay, Red-Cored. 70. This is the best large coreless Carrot for both home and market. The strain we offer is absolutely tops for uniformity of shape and size, for smoothness and for both exterior and interior color. The smooth, reddish orange roots, 6 inches long and 2 inches thick at the shoulder, are tapered and blunt ended. The bright, clear orange flesh is fine-grained, tender and sweet, with practically no core. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 35c; oz. 55c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.20.

Chantenay, Royal. 70. A new strain of red-cored Chantenay that is about an inch longer, cylinder shaped, blunt ended, very smooth and of a most attractive color. The bright clear orange flesh is of superb quality. Produces very heavy crops. Developed for canners and processors, it is also a splendid Carrot for home and market gardens. Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40c; oz. 65c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.35.

Imperator, Long Strain. 77. Easily grown and a heavy yielder. The very long, smooth, 8 to 9-inch roots are $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches across at the shoulder and taper to a blunt end. They have a rich orange-red skin and deep orange flesh. Sweet, tender, fine-grained flesh of rich flavor makes it outstanding. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 30c; oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.20.

Nantes Improved (Coreless). 68. In color, page 63. One of the best long, slender Carrots for the garden and certainly the most popular. We believe this strong-top strain to be unexcelled for backyard gardens and for market. Roots 7 to 8 inches long, smooth and blunt ended, almost cylindrical in shape and bright orange in color. Bright orange flesh of the highest quality. Small tops make it desirable for bunching. Commercial growers insist on a strain of Carrot with tops that will not break away from the roots when bunched. Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40c; oz. 65c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.35.

Tendersweet. 77. The 7-inch roots taper from the shoulder to a rather blunt end. Deep orange-red skin and fine-grained, orange flesh with practically no core. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 30c; oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.10.

Touchon. 69. Similar to Nantes but longer. It will grow 7 to 8 inches and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches through. Straight, cylindrical root with a very fine tap-root. Flesh deep orange, with a very small core. Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40c; oz. 65c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.35.

CELERIAC

or Turnip-Rooted Celery

A delicious but little-known vegetable, grown like celery but not requiring hilling up. It is cooked in various ways—boiled and creamed, in stews or sliced very thin, put in boiling water and then served cold in salads.

A packet will sow a 50-foot row

Large Smooth Prague. 120. Roots 3 to 4 inches in diameter, globe shaped, fairly smooth, brownish yellow. Excellent quality. Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c; oz. \$1.00.

Hart & Vick's CELERY

Celery seed is very slow to germinate. It should be sown in flats under glass in March and kept moist. When plants are 2 inches high, thin out and transplant to stand 3 inches apart each way. When 5 inches high, set them 6 inches apart in trenches 6 inches deep. Cut off the outer leaves and press the soil firmly about the roots. Cultivate thoroughly. When full grown, blanch by mounding gradually with soil or by pressing the stems together by boards on both sides of the row. For winter storage, take up the plants with roots and place them upright on wet soil in a dark cellar, packing closely.

A packet will produce about 500 plants;
an ounce, about 8000 plants

Cornell No. 619. 120. A cross between Cornell No. 6 and Cornell No. 19, combining the length of stem of No. 19 with the thickness of stem of No. 6. The plant is erect, with a good heart. Celery growers will find that the plant is more easily handled, with less breakage than No. 6 or No. 19. Pkt. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$1.00; oz. \$2.45.

Cornell No. 19. 120. A cross between the green variety Utah and Golden Self-Blanching. Early; easy blanching. Plants grow 24 inches tall and produce an edible stem $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches long. Rounded, thick yellow stems and good heart. Resistant to fusarium yellows. Pkt. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 55c; oz. \$1.85.

Giant Pascal. 140. Also called Winter King. A standard winter variety, very popular with Celery growers and backyard gardeners, especially in the New England States and in Pennsylvania. Large, upright, heavy plants. Tall, green stalks, solid and stringless. A very delightful rich nutty flavor, tender and crisp. Keeps well over winter. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 45c; oz. \$1.35.

Golden Plume. 115. A special, early-blanching strain of the very highest type. Large stalks with a full golden yellow heart. The crisp, brittle stalks blanch easily and remain in good condition for several days after digging. Extra fine for home and market. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 45c; oz. \$1.35.

CRESS

Broad-Leaved. 60. Resembles Water Cress in shape and flavor of leaf, but grows well in the garden. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 30c; oz. 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25.

Fine Curled or Pepper Grass. Finely cut leaves that grow very quickly. Used for flavoring salad, for garnishing and as greens in sandwiches. Used with lettuce, it adds an agreeable pungent taste. Sow every two weeks for a continuous supply. A packet is enough for most families. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25c; oz. 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00.

Water Cress. This requires a stream of water, a ditch or pond in which to grow. Sow the seed in shallow water in the muddy bottom in spring and keep free from weeds. Popular for garnishing and for salads. Pkt. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 55c; oz. \$1.75.

Protect Your Garden Against



• RAIN • WIND
• BUGS • FROST
with

Hotkaps

HOTKAPS, like miniature greenhouses, keep out weather and insects, promote sturdier growth and bring plants to maturity weeks earlier.

25 Hotkaps with setter \$1.25
100 Hotkaps with setter 3.65
250 Hotkaps with setter 6.70
1000 Hotkaps \$18.35. Fiberboard setter 35c.
Steel setters \$2.20.

THE BEST SWEET CORN

Northern-Grown Seed Corn Means Earlier Crops

Sweet Corn can be grown on any good soil that has been thoroughly prepared. Plant after the soil has become warm and dry, placing five kernels in hills spaced 3 feet apart each way, or plant the seed 3 inches apart in rows. Cover with about an inch of soil, firmly pressed down. Thin out to three plants to a hill. For succession, plant every two weeks until July 15.

A packet will plant about 50 hills or a 75-foot row; a pound, about 400 hills or 1000 feet of row

Hybrid Sweet Corn

Hybrid varieties are a cross between an inbred strain and a standard variety, or between two inbreds. To produce Hybrid Corn, this cross must be made each year. So do not save seed from hybrids; it will not come true the next season. Hybrid Corn is of especial value to commercial growers because all the ears from a planting mature at the same time. If you want Corn over a long season, plant three or four kinds.

Carmelcross Improved. 72. Large, 8-inch ears filled to the end with 12 to 16 rows of deep, sweet, tender kernels, creamy yellow in color. Very attractive and of delicious flavor. The most popular second-early kind. Ideal in its season for both home and market. Robust plants, 5½ feet tall; entirely resistant to wilt. Pkt. 15c; ½lb. 45c; lb. 80c; 5 lbs. \$3.25.

Golden Cross Bantam. 84. In color, page 62. Our seed is recognized by commercial growers as one of the best strains on the market. This is the highest quality Hybrid Sweet Corn that we have seen. Ears are about 8 inches long, with 14 rows of cream-colored kernels. Thrifty stalks, 4 to 5 feet tall, bearing two ears per plant. Pkt. 20c; ½lb. 45c; lb. 85c; 5 lbs. \$3.35.

Golden Midget. 60. Good for small gardens where every inch of space must count. Stalks grow only 30 inches tall and can be grown very close together. They bear 4-inch, butter-yellow ears of the highest sugar content. Pkt. 25c; ½lb. 65c; lb. \$1.00.

Golden Rocket. 67. Long, 8-inch ears with 10 to 14 rows of deep kernels that fill them to the tip. Cream-colored kernels, tender, sweet and juicy. Fine quality. Pkt. 15c; ½lb. 40c; lb. 75c; 5 lbs. \$3.15.

Iochief. 88. A heavy yielder of 9-inch ears filled to the tips with delicious, deep yellow kernels. Declared to be more tender and of better quality and flavor than any other variety. Pkt. 20c; ½lb. 45c; lb. 85c; 5 lbs. \$3.50.

Marcross C13x6. 70. A wilt-resistant hybrid. The 6½ to 7½-inch ears carry 10 to 14 rows of light yellow kernels of fair quality. Not at all a strong grower, but popular with commercial growers because of its earliness and complete resistance to Stewart's disease. Pkt. 15c; ½lb. 40c; lb. 75c; 5 lbs. \$3.25.

Seneca 60. 63. High eating quality has been bred into this very early Corn. The 6½-inch ears have 10 or 12 rows of medium deep, golden yellow kernels. Erect stalks, 4½ feet tall. Pkt. 25c; ½lb. 70c; lb. \$1.10; 5 lbs. \$4.25.

Seneca Chief. 86. Splendid for freezing. The 9-inch ears, with 12 rows of deep, narrow, tender, golden yellow kernels, are of the sweetest flavor and highest quality. Produces good-sized second ears over a two-week period. The 6 to 7-foot stalks are resistant to bacterial wilt. Pkt. 20c; ½lb. 65c; lb. \$1.10; 5 lbs. \$3.75.

Stowell's Evergreen Hybrid. 93. All-America Bronze Medal Winner. Sturdy stalks with 7½ to 8½-inch, slightly tapered ears 4 feet from the ground. Deep, medium wide, white kernels in 14 to 18 rows. Highly vigorous and productive. Good for market and home gardens; freezes and cans well. Pkt. 15c; ½lb. 40c; lb. 75c; 5 lbs. \$3.25.

Standard (Open-Pollinated) Varieties

Golden Bantam. 78. Hart & Vick's old-fashioned strain, which we believe to be far better than any other. The 6-inch ears have 8 rows of deep golden kernels. Wonderful richness, sweetness and tenderness have made this variety popular. Pkt. 15c; ½lb. 30c; lb. 50c; 5 lbs. \$2.35.

Stowell's Evergreen. 95. The standard main-crop variety for home and market. Ears very large and filled to the tips with sweet, pure white kernels. Remains fresh and edible longer than any other open-pollinated variety. Pkt. 15c; ½lb. 30c; lb. 50c; 5 lbs. \$2.45.

Hybrid Hulless Pop Corn

Minihybrid 250. 80. A new Hybrid Pop Corn that has a 16 percent larger yield and 29 percent greater popping volume than the old Hulless. Early and of good quality. Do not save for seed purposes; this is a hybrid. Pkt. 15c; ½lb. 45c; lb. 85c; 5 lbs. \$3.50.

Our Sweet Corn seed has been treated with a fungicide that protects it from rotting in cold, wet soil. This will allow you to plant it earlier and get a bigger and better crop.

SWEET CORN COLLECTION

Planted at the same time, these four varieties will supply you with delicious Sweet Corn for thirty days.

Golden Rocket	Golden Bantam
Golden Cross Bantam	Marcross C13x6

1 pkt. of each (will plant 200 hills) for 50c
½ lb. of each (will plant 800 hills) for \$1.35

CHIVES

The most useful of kitchen herbs. A low-growing perennial with thick, grass-like foliage, somewhat similar to onion tops. These tops are used to give a mild onion-like flavor to soups, stews, salads, meat sauces, gravies, etc. The oftener the leaves are cut, the stronger the plant grows. Pkt. 20c; ¼oz. 45c; oz. \$1.35.

CHICORY

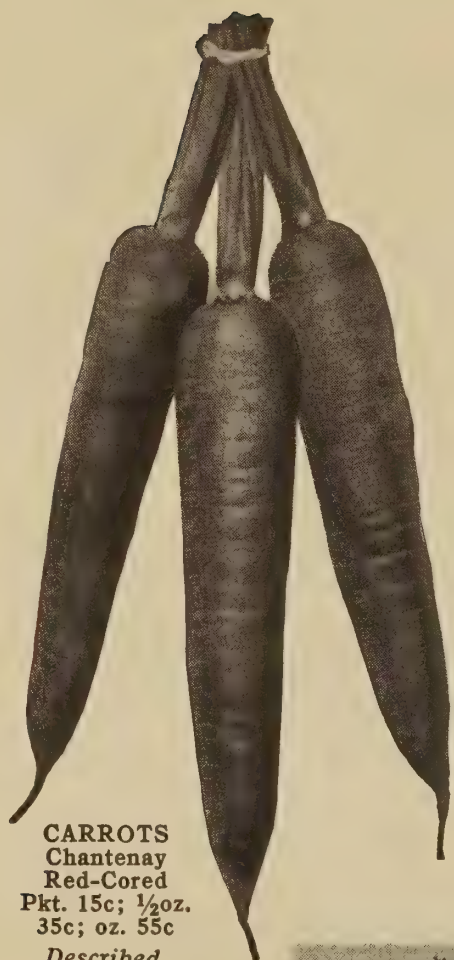
A packet will sow a 35-foot row

Asparagus or Celery. Also known as Italian Chicory, Radichetta (Catalogna) and Italian Dandelion. A rapid-growing salad plant with dandelion-like leaves, often used for early greens. The very tender leaves and flower shoots have a faint asparagus flavor and may be cut several times during the season. Very easily grown. Pkt. 15c; ½oz. 45c; oz. 75c; ¼lb. \$2.25.

COLLARDS

Sweet Louisiana. 80. A new variety, much better than Georgia. Sometimes called non-heading cabbage. Very popular in the South for boiling greens. Large, tender leaves that have a mild, cabbage-like flavor, on 3-foot plants that bear all season. Pkt. 15c; oz. 25c; ¼lb. 70c.

You get the same high quality seed in these garden-size packets that we furnish the commercial grower of flowers and vegetables whose living depends on the quality of the seed he sows.



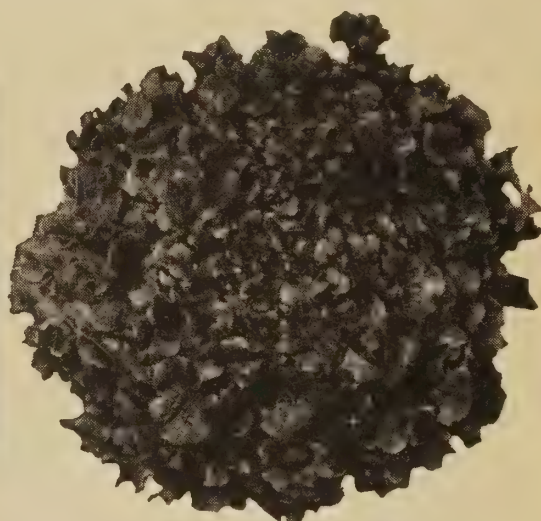
CARROTS
Chantenay
Red-Cored
Pkt. 15c; 1/2oz.
35c; oz. 55c
Described
page 46



SWEET CORN, Golden Cross Bantam
Pkt. 20c; 1/2lb. 45c; lb. 85c
Described page 47



ENDIVE
Green Curled Green Ribbed
Pkt. 15c; 1/2oz. 25c; oz. 40c
Described page 49



LETTUCE, Salad Bowl
Pkt. 20c; 1/2oz. 35c; oz. 65c
Described page 50



←
CELERY
Golden
Plume
Pkt. 15c;
1/4oz. 45c;
oz. \$1.35
Described
page 46



LETTUCE, Great Lakes
Pkt. 15c; 1/2oz. 35c; oz. 65c
Described page 50

CUCUMBERS

Cucumbers should be raised in every home garden. They can be grown to perfection with ordinary care. Plant seed when danger from frost is over, an inch deep in hills 4 to 6 feet apart each way, dropping six seeds in a hill. When the second set of leaves has formed, thin to three plants to a hill. Cultivate well until runners make it impossible to work the soil.

A packet will sow 25 hills; an ounce, about 100 hills

Early Surecrop. 58. All-America Winner. A new F_1 hybrid. A thrifty variety producing for a much longer time than ordinary kinds. The plant starts to grow very quickly in the spring and is resistant to disease. The cylindrical fruit is about 8 inches long, with very blunt ends. Lustrous dark green, with firm, pure white flesh. Quality very good. Pkt. (35 seeds) 25c; 2 pkts. 45c; 5 pkts. \$1.00.

Early White Spine. 55. Good for dill pickles when small and for slicing when fully grown. An early, smooth, straight Cucumber 7 inches long and $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick; dark green. Very productive. Pkt. 15c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00.

Improved Long Green. 68. A standard variety for slicing and also for pickling. Vigorous and productive. Long, slender, dark green fruits with warts and spines well distributed. Popular for home and market gardens. Pkt. 15c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00.

Marketer. 65. Rich dark green, 8-inch fruits, uniformly cylindrical and slightly tapered. Thick, crisp white flesh of fine flavor. Vigorous vines bear unfailing, heavy crops for a long season. Promises to be a most popular variety. Pkt. 15c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00.

National Pickling. 55. Anyone who likes small sweet or sour pickles will want to grow a great patch of this Cucumber. If you prefer "dills," let the fruits remain on the vines until they are the right size. The thrifty plants bear heavy crops. We recommend our stock to commercial pickle growers. It will please the most critical. Pkt. 15c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00.

Niagara. 65. Developed by Dr. Henry Munger of Cornell University. The first slicing Cucumber that is resistant to mosaic. Large-leaved, husky vine like Early Surecrop. Dark green fruit 8 to 10 inches long, with crisp white flesh of extra-good quality. In mosaic-infested soils where other kinds fail, Niagara will make a crop. Pkt. 15c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00.

Ohio MR 17. 56. Resistant to mosaic disease. A little longer and smoother fruit than either National Pickling or York State. Dark green fruit with blunt end, attractive and fairly uniform in shape. The vigorous, healthy vines have large, thick leaves. Used extensively on mosaic-infested soil in pickle-growing areas of the country. Pkt. 15c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00.

Straight-8. 66. Very prolific. Fruits are 8 inches long and $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches in diameter, with rounded ends. Deep green, with pure white, crisp and tender flesh. A good kind to grow under glass. Few seeds. Pkt. 15c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00.

York State Pickling. 56. A new mosaic-resistant variety developed by Dr. H. M. Munger at Cornell University. Bears an abundance of fine pickles in gardens where mosaic disease is so bad that other Cucumbers will not grow. Pkt. 15c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00.

There are two classes of Cucumber—"black spine" and "white spine." Black-spined varieties turn yellow when ripe, and white-spined ones turn white.

For earlier Cukes, place Hotkaps over the seed after you plant it. They keep the soil moist and protect young plants from insects and frost.

Hart & Vick's EGGPLANT

Start seed under glass early in March, and bring plants to a good size as rapidly as possible. When 3 inches high, transplant them into $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3-inch pots. As soon as the weather is warm, set out in the open ground, about 2 feet apart each way. Spray or dust for beetles, with arsenate of lead or one of the new DDT sprays or dusts. Harvest the fruits while the skin is still glossy; they are too old when the skin becomes dull.

**A packet will produce 200 plants;
an ounce, 2000 plants**

The number following the variety name indicates the number of days from setting the plants in the open ground to maturity of the fruit.

Black Beauty. 80. An extra-early variety. The large, blunt, oval fruits are purple-black in color and of very high quality. They weigh several pounds apiece and are entirely free from spines and thorns. Holds its color a long time and is desirable for market as well as the best kind for home gardens, except in very northern areas. A very reliable and heavy-bearing variety. Each plant produces several large fruits. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 60c; oz. \$1.00.

ENDIVE Is Easily Grown

Sow in shallow drills 15 inches apart; thin plants to 1 foot apart. For early use, sow in April; for late use, in June or July.

A packet will sow a 50-foot row; an ounce, 300 feet

Full Heart Batavian (Escarole). 90. The bright deep green leaves are broad, twisted and waved, with thick, nearly white midribs. The inner ones form a fairly solid, clustering head, which blanches beautiful white, crisp and tender. Fine for salads. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25c; oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 95c.

Green Curled Green Ribbed. 95. Very finely cut, rich green leaves, giving the plant a feathery appearance. The 15-inch heads blanch easily to pure white and have a crisp, refreshing flavor. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25c; oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 95c.

GARDEN HUCKLEBERRY

Big, strong plants that bear quantities of fruit the same season that you sow the seed. Sometimes called Sunberries or Wonderberries; the botanical name is Solanum. In Wayne County, N. Y., where we first saw them, they are called Seed Huckleberries, because they grow and bear from seed the first year and because pies made from them rival the most delicious blueberry pies you ever tasted. Freeze them and store for winter in your food locker. Pkt. (50 seeds) 25c; 2 pkts. 45c.

KALE Rich in Vitamins

Used for greens and garnishing. The tender young shoots branching from the stalks make delicious greens or may be eaten raw in salads and sandwiches. Hardier than cabbage and improved by frost. Sow the seed outdoors in early spring for large, fully grown plants, and in July for small tender leaves to use in fall and winter. Sow seeds $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep in rows 2 to 3 feet apart. Thin plants to stand 12 inches apart in the row.

A packet will sow a 50-foot row; an ounce, 300 feet

Dwarf Blue Curled. 55. Bluish green leaves of unusually high quality. Hardy, compact plant, producing an enormous amount of foliage. Used for both eating and table decoration. Pkt. 15c; oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.15.

Hart & Vick Soil-Testing Service

We want you to have a successful garden. The seeds supplied on your order are the same quality supplied florists and market gardeners. For best results in 1956, read about fertilizers and soil testing on page 37.

Hart & Vick's KOHLRABI

An edible bulb that grows above ground and combines the good qualities of cabbage and turnips. Sow seed in rows 1½ feet apart, and thin to 4 inches. Make two sowings ten days apart in early spring, and again in July for a fall crop.

A packet will sow a 40-foot row; an ounce, 300 feet

Early White Vienna. 70 to 80. The standard variety for market, table and forcing. Tender white flesh with greenish white skin. Pkt. 15c; ½oz. 35c; oz. 60c; ¼lb. \$1.45.

LEEK

An onion-like plant with long, thick, white stems and no bulb. Bleached by hilling with soil. Much relished in soups and salads. More delicate in flavor than onions when boiled. Sow the seed in the garden as early as possible. Roots not used in the fall may be carried over winter by hilling them up.

Elephant. 150. Large, thick, pure white stems. Tender, mild and of delicious flavor. Pkt. 15c; ½oz. 40c; oz. 75c.

MUSHROOM SPAWN

Crumpled tobacco-stem spawn is easier to handle and gives much more certain results than older types. It is more resistant to adverse conditions because of its vigor, its moisture-retaining ability, the complete coverage of each particle with active spawn and the fact that tobacco stems are less attractive to insects. This spawn will produce the finest white Mushrooms rapidly. ½ pound will spawn 35 square feet of bed; a packet will plant about 10 square feet. Pkt. 85c; ½lb. \$1.50; lb. \$2.85; 5 lbs. \$13.25, prepaid. Full directions for growing Mushrooms are sent with every order.

Magic Mushroom Tray

A complete Mushroom bed, already spawned and ready to develop Mushrooms as soon as it is placed in a suitable temperature and watered.

All materials used in Magic Mushroom Trays have been pasteurized, so that it is impossible for any other type of growth to appear except edible Mushrooms.

Four trays supply an average family for four to five months. Each tray is 15 x 17 inches and weighs 25 pounds.

2 trays.....\$3 00

4 trays.....5 00

10 trays.....11 50

Shipped to you by express (not prepaid) from our grower in Ohio.

MUSTARD

Sow the seed in early spring and every ten days until hot weather. For fall use sow seed several times, beginning in mid-August. Thin plants to 6 inches apart.

A packet will sow a 15-foot row

Long Standing (Southern Curled). 45. An early-maturing, bright green variety with broad, large, curled leaves of mild and pleasing flavor. Highly nutritious. May be eaten as a salad or cooked. Pkt. 15c; oz. 25c; ¼lb. 65c.

OKRA or GUMBO

The pods are used in making soups and stews. Cut up, they give flavor and body. Pick them when they are small and tender. When the soil is warm in spring, sow seed outdoors. Thin the plants to about 2 feet apart.

A packet will sow about 20 feet

Long Pod Dwarf. 57. A very good kind for the home garden, since the plants are compact growing and take up little room. Very heavy bearer of 7 to 8-inch, tapered, dark green, fleshy, tender pods. Pkt. 15c; oz. 25c; ¼lb. 65c.

LETTUCE

To be at its best, Lettuce should grow quickly. The soil should be made as rich as possible by fertilizing and should be well prepared. For a main garden crop, sow seed outdoors in a warm spot in early spring, in rows 18 inches apart. For good heads, thin plants when they are an inch high, so that they will stand 18 inches apart in the row. Fresh Lettuce may be had all season if seed is sown at two-week intervals.

**A packet will sow a 50-foot row;
an ounce, about 300 feet**

Loose-Leaf Kinds

Black-Seeded Simpson. 45. This curly, thin-leaved, loose-heading variety is one of the best for sowing outdoors where a tender leaf is desired. Extremely tender and ruffled; attractive light yellowish green. Pkt. 15c; oz. 40c; ¼lb. 95c.

Grand Rapids. 45. Our special strain is larger, stronger, lighter green and well curled. Very popular with market gardeners. A quick-growing, hardy plant, not liable to rot and staying in condition several days. A loose-leaved variety with bright green, crimped leaves that will not wilt quickly after being cut. Pkt. 10c; ½oz. 20c; oz. 35c; ¼lb. 95c.

Oak Leaf. 40. A unique variety with rich dark green, tender leaves of unusual shape. Very decorative and of high quality. Easily grown all season, for it is very resistant to hot weather. Pkt. 15c; ½oz. 30c; oz. 50c.

Prizehead. 45. A very early, quick-growing kind. Probably the most tender of all. The broad, crumpled, frilled leaves are tinged and edged with red. Very popular for home gardens. Pkt. 15c; ½oz. 35c; oz. 50c.

Salad Bowl. 45. Developed by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. A loose-leaf kind that is well named, for a head fills a salad bowl with a perfect rosette of rich green, very decorative leaves, which are short, closely set, waved and notched. They hold their tenderness, flavor and quality over a long period. Pkt. 20c; ½oz. 35c; oz. 65c.

Butterhead and Crisphead Kinds

Big Boston. 83. Hardy, vigorous and sure heading. Stands for a long time before seeding. Heads are large and very compact, with light green outer leaves tinged red and creamy yellow center. Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; ¼lb. \$1.15.

Crisp as Ice. 74. Small, dark green heads of brown-tinted, crumpled leaves. Does not get bitter in hot weather. Pkt. 15c; ½oz. 35c; oz. 55c.

Early May King. 60. The earliest of all head Lettuce, especially good for the home garden. Heads are light green, tinged with brown; inner leaves are rich golden yellow, crisp and tender, with a delicate buttery flavor. A splendid home-garden kind; also forces well under glass. Pkt. 15c; ½oz. 25c; oz. 40c; ¼lb. \$1.25.

Great Lakes. 80. In color, page 63. Popular with commercial growers. Large, dark green heads, solid, sweet and crisp. Stands a long time before bolting to seed. Very resistant to tip-burn. Pkt. 15c; ½oz. 35c; oz. 65c; ¼lb. \$2.25.

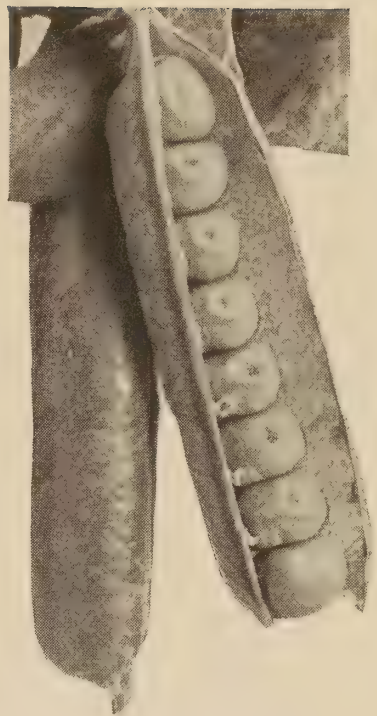
White Boston (Large Frame Type). 80. A solid-headed Lettuce with a tightly folded heart that blanches to bright creamy yellow. Resembles Big Boston without a red tinge. We supply seed of this variety to many commercial growers. It is as fine a strain of White Boston as can be found in the whole country. Pkt. 15c; ½oz. 25c; oz. 40c; ¼lb. \$1.25.

Cos or Romaine Lettuce

Trianon Self-Folding Light Green. 83. This differs from ordinary Lettuce in the shape of the leaves, which are spoon shaped and very crisp. Served in hotels and restaurants as Romaine Salad. Pkt. 15c; ½oz. 25c; oz. 45c; ¼lb. \$1.40.



PARSNIP, Model. Pkt. 15c; oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00
Described page 53



PEAS, Little Marvel
Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 35c; lb. 65c
Described page 53



PARSLEY, Paramount
Pkt. 15c; oz. 35c;
 $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 95c
Described page 53



PEPPER, Worldbeater
Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c; oz. 95c
Described page 53



WATERMELON, New Hampshire Midget
Pkt. 20c; oz. 55c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.65
Described page 52



RADISH, Comet
Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c
Described page 54



MUSKMELON, Iroquois
Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 35c; oz. 60c
Described page 52

MUSKMELONS

Plant Muskmelon seed in hills in a warm, sunny place after all danger of frost is over, in rich sandy loam if possible. Space the hills 6 feet apart each way. Place six to eight seeds in a hill and cover with about an inch of fine soil, firmly pressed down; thin out to four plants to a hill. Cultivate frequently. When vines are 12 to 18 inches long, pinch the tips to make them branch. Covering the hills with Hot-kaps will promote earlier fruit.

A packet will sow 15 hills; an ounce, 80 hills; 2 to 3 pounds, an acre

Bender's Surprise. 95. An orange-fleshed, deliciously sweet, highly flavored melon, oval in shape. Light green with coarse netting. A wonderful keeper and shipper, very popular with market gardeners. Our strain is very fine. Pkt. 15c; ½oz. 30c; oz. 50c; ¼lb. \$1.45.

Delicious 51. 85. A new fusarium-resistant variety. A slightly oval melon, well netted and moderately ribbed, ripening very early. The firm, thick, deep orange-yellow flesh is of even better quality than the older Delicious. Recommended for home and market. Pkt. 20c; ½oz. 35c; oz. 60c; ¼lb. \$1.65.

Hearts of Gold. 90. We offer the large type. Thick, juicy, sweet flesh of superb flavor. Heavily netted melons, round as a ball, weighing about 3 pounds. A strong vine, yielding heavily. Pkt. 15c; ½oz. 35c; oz. 50c; ¼lb. \$1.55.

Iroquois. 95. Slightly oval in shape, heavily netted and very uniform in size. Most of the fruits weigh 5 to 6 pounds. The orange-yellow, very thick flesh is outstanding in its sweetness, flavor and quality. Very vigorous grower and a most prolific bearer. Pkt. 20c; ½oz. 35c; oz. 60c; ¼lb. \$1.65.

Irondequoit. 87. A fine yellow-fleshed melon introduced by James Vick in 1889. Vines are very productive. Large melons of excellent shape, distinctly ribbed and netted. The rich salmon-yellow flesh is solid and very thick, with a very small seed cavity. Sweet, delicious flavor. Pkt. 20c; ½oz. 40c; oz. 70c; ¼lb. \$1.75.

Pride of Wisconsin. 90. A splendid melon for the home garden and market. The salmon flesh is very thick, leaving very little seed cavity. The flavor is unusually sweet and delicious. A very good shipping variety. Pkt. 15c; ½oz. 30c; oz. 50c; ¼lb. \$1.55.

WATERMELONS

A packet will sow 10 hills; 2 to 3 pounds, an acre

Dixie Queen. 92. Popular in the Watermelon country of the South, but can also be grown very successfully here in the North. Very large, often weighing 40 to 50 pounds. Nearly round; light green striped darker. Deep pink flesh, thick, crisp and of splendid flavor. White seeds. Pkt. 15c; oz. 40c; ¼lb. \$1.10.

Honey Cream. 82. The best medium-sized Watermelon for northern gardens. Nearly round, light green melons striped darker green. Cream-yellow flesh, firm and delicious. Fits the modern refrigerator. Pkt. 20c; ½oz. 35c; oz. 60c; ¼lb. \$1.75.

New Hampshire Midget. 82. Small, "icebox" size melons, only 6 by 7 inches. Originated at the University of New Hampshire; ripens on the vine very well in that northern state. Sweet, juicy and most delicious. Thin, striped rind. Very early. Vigorous, heavy-bearing vines. Pkt. 20c; oz. 55c; ¼lb. \$1.65.

Rhode Island Red. 89. A new early melon of top quality. Medium-sized, attractively striped, oval melons from Dr. Dolan of the Rhode Island Experiment Station. The solid, crisp, very sweet flesh is deep pink, sometimes flushed with cream. Ripens easily in this part of the country. Pkt. 25c; ½oz. 40c; oz. 75c.

ONIONS

As early in spring as possible, sow the seed in rich soil, in rows 10 to 15 inches apart. Cover with ½ inch of soil, firmed well. When the plants are well started, cultivate and weed. Thin to 3 inches apart in the rows as you pull them for spring Onions. When bulbs are full grown, bend over the tops to hasten ripening before harvesting. Store in a cool, frostproof place.

A packet will sow a 25-foot row; an ounce, 200 feet; 4 to 5 pounds, an acre

Brigham Yellow Globe. 115. Large, heavy bulbs, slightly deeper than broad. Rich orange-yellow skin and firm, snowy white flesh of mild flavor. Valuable for home and market. Pkt. 15c; ½oz. 35c; oz. 60c; ¼lb. \$1.85.

Danvers Yellow Globe. 112. Fairly large and uniformly globe shaped, with small neck. Rich coppery yellow skin; crisp, mild, creamy white flesh. Keeps well. Pkt. 15c; ½oz. 35c; oz. 60c; ¼lb. \$1.85.

Early Yellow Globe. 100. Large, globe-shaped bulbs of good color. Flesh pure white, sweet, juicy and very mild in flavor. The bulbs keep well and are very popular with commercial Onion growers in New York State. Pkt. 15c; ½oz. 35c; oz. 60c; ¼lb. \$1.85.

Ebenezer or Japanese Onion. 105. Yellow skin and crisp, tender, mild white flesh. Flat bulbs. A good keeper. Pkt. 15c; ½oz. 30c; oz. 55c; ¼lb. \$1.70.

Hardy Bunching. A splendid kind to sow for scallions or green Onions. Seed sown in spring produces long, smooth, white, mild Onions in early fall, in clusters of four or five to a plant. Seed sown in July or early August yields scallions or mild green Onions very early the next spring. Protect in severe climates with a mulch of straw or leaves. Pkt. 15c; ½oz. 35c; oz. 60c; ¼lb. \$1.85.

Southport Red Globe. 110. A handsome red Onion, very large and uniformly globe shaped. Smooth skin; white flesh with tinge of purple. An excellent keeper. Pkt. 15c; ½oz. 35c; oz. 60c; ¼lb. \$1.85.

Southport White Globe. 115. White flesh, very firm and solid. Attractive when cooked. Pkt. 15c; ½oz. 40c; oz. 70c; ¼lb. \$2.15.

White Portugal. 100. For those who like mild, tender, crisp, snow-white spring Onions or small white Onions for pickling. Pkt. 15c; ½oz. 30c; oz. 55c; ¼lb. \$1.85.

Yellow Sweet Spanish (Utah Strain). 115. This very large, heavy Onion of fine globe shape runs about 4 inches in diameter. Golden skin and pure white flesh of mild, sweet flavor. Requires a longer season to mature than other kinds. Pkt. 15c; ½oz. 45c; oz. 75c; ¼lb. \$2.35.

Onion Sets

An easy way to grow very early green spring Onions, as well as large ones for summer, fall and winter. Plant them early in the spring, 2 inches apart in the row, and cover with an inch of soil.

Our Onion sets are uniform and selected for best results. No bottle-necks or puffs. We recognize the fact that our prices are slightly higher than for Onion sets that are not graded. We invite comparison. The results at harvest "tell the story."

White Silverskin. Splendid for green spring Onions or large, flat bulbs in fall. Lb. 65c; 2 lbs. \$1.00; 5 lbs. \$2.10; 10 lbs. \$3.70.

Yellow Ebenezer. Makes tender spring Onions and large, flat bulbs for winter. Very fine. Lb. 60c; 2 lbs. 90c; 5 lbs. \$1.85; 10 lbs. \$3.20.

Onions from Plants

Large Spanish Onions, mild, sweet and solid, can be grown from our plants. Set out 4 inches apart in rows 15 inches apart. Fertilize and water well. Bundles of approximately 100 plants. 2 bundles \$1.10; 5 bundles \$2.35; 10 bundles \$3.85.

Hart & Vick's PARSLEY

Used for garnishing and seasoning soups and stews. Sow seed in early spring, in rows a foot apart. Cover the seed $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep, and press the soil down well. Thin plants to 8 inches apart. The seed is slow to germinate. Frequent cutting of the leaves will greatly improve the new growth.

A packet will sow a 35-foot row; an ounce, 200 feet

Champion Moss Curled. 75. A vigorous variety with dark green leaves, finely cut and curled. For home and market. Pkt. 15c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85c.

Paramount. 85. Dark green, triple curled, triangular leaves, 7 inches long and 4 inches across at the base. Stems 5 inches long. Very uniform in habit of growth. A great home-garden and market Parsley. Pkt. 15c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 95c.

Plain-leaved. 75. Smooth, dark green leaves, used for flavoring. Known also as Italian Parsley. Pkt. 15c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85c.

PARSNIPS

Parsnips do best in rich, deep soil. Sow early, in drills 2 feet apart. Cover with $\frac{1}{2}$ inch of soil, pressed down firmly. Thin to 4 inches apart in the row. Cultivate freely. The quality is improved if the roots are left in the ground until frost strikes them, or they may be stored for winter use.

A packet will sow a 25-foot row; an ounce, 150 feet

Model. 120. Smooth, clean, evenly tapered roots of an attractive creamy white color. Not quite so broad shouldered as the old Hollow Crown variety; a little longer and less abruptly tapered. Pkt. 15c; oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00.

Hart & Vick's PEPPERS

Peppers are used for seasoning meat and vegetable dishes, as well as for salads; also for making chow-chow and chili sauce. They are grown like eggplant. Sow seed early in hotbeds; transplant when all danger of frost is past. Set the plants 2 feet apart in rows about 2 feet apart. All red Peppers are green before they ripen.

**A packet will produce 150 plants;
an ounce, 1200 plants**

Sweet Varieties

California Wonder. 72. In color, page 62. Very large, heavy fruit of splendid quality. Medium early. For northern gardens, we recommend Calwonder instead of this kind. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c; oz. 95c.

Calwonder. 63. Large fruits, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long and 4 inches thick; sweet, mild meat. Smooth, dark green skin. Low, bushy plant, which sets a heavy crop. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c; oz. 95c.

Worldbeater (Ruby Giant). 70. Extra-large, bright glossy red fruits, sweet and mild in flavor. Thick flesh with small seed cavity. Can be sliced thinner than most varieties. Extra good for home gardens and also a desirable market variety. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c; oz. 95c.

Hot Varieties

Hot Portugal. 64. Large, long-pointed Peppers, 6 inches long and 2 inches through. The thick flesh is fiery hot; bright red when ripe. Strong, upright plant that holds the fruit well up from the ground. A heavy producer. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c; oz. 95c.

Hungarian Wax. 70. An early and very productive hot Pepper, 8 inches long and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick. Thick, very hot flesh. Skin dark green, turning bright yellow and then red when ripe. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c; oz. 95c.

Our Pea seed is chemically treated to protect it from rotting in the ground in wet, cold weather.

GARDEN PEAS

Sow the seed as early in spring as possible, for the best growing time for Peas is cool weather. Plant the seed of early, midseason and late kinds at the same time, rather than successive plantings of the same variety. Sow the seed 2 inches apart and 2 inches deep, in rows 2 feet apart. Treat it with Nitragin, which helps to make greater yields.

A packet will sow a 30-foot row; a pound, 300 feet.

A pint of seed weighs a pound.

Freezonian. 62. An early, wilt-resistant variety that freezes particularly well. The blunt, 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, very dark pods carry 6 to 8 large, luscious Peas. The tender, clinging skin does not peel or loosen in freezing. Thrifty, 30-inch vines bear abundant crops. Matures with Thomas Laxton but is better in many ways. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 40c; lb. 70c; 5 lbs. \$2.65.

Little Marvel. 63. An excellent early, dwarf, wrinkled Pea for home and market. It produces more small pods of medium to small Peas to the vine than any other variety except Wando, and they are of very fine quality. Height 18 inches. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 35c; lb. 65c; 5 lbs. \$2.45.

Midseason Giant. 75. Excellent for freezing. A very sturdy, wilt-resistant vine 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet tall. It bears pointed, dark green pods about 5 inches long, containing 8 or 9 large, plump Peas of good quality. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 35c; lb. 65c; 5 lbs. \$2.45.

Morse's Progress. 60. In color, page 62. A new variety suited to both home and market gardens where a large-podded, low-growing, early-bearing Pea is wanted. Larger and stronger growing than Laxton's Progress; resistant to fusarium wilt. The $4\frac{1}{2}$ -inch pods are very dark green and are uniformly filled with large, plump Peas. This is one of the very best varieties. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 35c; lb. 65c; 5 lbs. \$2.45.

Victory Freezer. 67. A splendid new Pea bred for its freezing qualities. It is one of the very best for this purpose. Ready to pick just after Little Marvel. The strong, 28-inch plants require no support and bear heavy crops of tender Peas of unusually fine flavor. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 35c; lb. 65c; 5 lbs. \$2.45.

Wando. 68. This seed may be sown through June, for the plants will bear in the hottest weather. The sturdy vines grow 30 inches tall but do not need trellising. Medium-sized, dark green pods filled with 7 or 8 Peas of top quality. Be sure to grow this excellent new Pea in your garden this year. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 40c; lb. 70c; 5 lbs. \$2.65.

World's Record. 58. The best early, sweet, wrinkled, large-podded kind. Splendid for either home or market. The plant grows 24 inches tall, bearing a big crop of $3\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, dark green pods filled with large, tender, very sweet Peas. A wilt-resistant variety. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 35c; lb. 65c; 5 lbs. \$2.45.

Edible-Podded Pea

Melting Sugar. 75. Vines grow 5 feet tall and are very productive. Tender, broad, blunt-ended Peas, sweet and delicious. Pick the pods when they are young and cook them like snap beans. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 35c; lb. 65c; 5 lbs. \$2.45.

All-Season Pea Collection

These four splendid kinds planted as soon as the ground is warm will provide you with delicious Peas during the entire Pea season.

WORLD'S RECORD. Early.

FREEZONIAN. Second early.

WANDO. Midseason.

MIDSEASON GIANT. Late.

COLLECTION OFFER: $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of each kind, four $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. pkts. for \$1.35. 1 lb. of each kind, four 1-lb. pkts. for \$2.45. Postpaid to you.

PUMPKINS

A packet will sow 8 hills; an ounce, 40 hills;
3 pounds, an acre

Connecticut Field. 120. Sometimes called Big Tom. This is the very large kind used for feeding cattle. Too coarse for pies but is canned commercially. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c.

Sugar or New England Pie. 100. The best strain of this popular pie Pumpkin we have ever seen. Rather small, round fruits with very thick, sweet flesh of fine flavor. Smooth, clear light yellow skin. An early and abundant producer. Pkt. 15c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85c.

RADISHES

Radishes lose their fresh crispness if not eaten soon after being pulled. For forcing, sow the seed in a hotbed or under glass in rich, sandy loam. Scatter 50 to 100 seeds to the foot, and cover with $\frac{1}{4}$ inch of fine soil. Sow outdoors as early as possible, in rows a foot apart, covering $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep, and thin to prevent crowding. A good dressing of nitrate of soda will promote growth and make the roots tender and crisp. Make successive sowings every week or ten days.

A packet will sow a 20-foot row; an ounce, 75 feet

Cavalier. 25. Brilliant scarlet, olive-shaped roots, very uniform in size and shape. Quick growing; short tops. Pure white flesh that is solid, crisp and mild. Reliable for the backyard garden, for growing commercially on muck land and for greenhouse forcing. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c.

Cherry Belle. 24. In color, page 63. A new, bright red, globe-shaped Radish with mild, crisp, white flesh. Our trials in the greenhouse have shown it to be very satisfactory for forcing; it has also done very well outdoors. It does not become pithy. Pkt. 15c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 95c.

Comet. 28. Round, solid, bright scarlet roots. This crisp, mild Radish is unsurpassed as a home-garden kind. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c.

Icicle (Short-Top Strain). 30. A very attractive, pure white Radish, the earliest of the long white summer sorts. Distinct in flavor, very mild and extremely tender. One of the most desirable for outdoor summer planting. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c.

Long Season Radish Mixture. A mixture of many kinds listed here—early, midseason and late varieties. Sow a few rows of this mixture in late August, and pull the roots as they are ready for eating. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 95c.

Sparkler. 25. A quick-growing variety of deep scarlet color, with a distinct white tip that makes it very attractive. Pure white flesh, crisp and delicious. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c.

Vick's Early Scarlet Globe. 25. We can recommend our fine strain to both home and market growers, for it runs very uniform. It is the best all-round Radish on the market. Tops are medium long and very strong. Roots are true olive shape, rich scarlet; flesh pure white, crisp, juicy and mild. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c.

Fall and Winter Radishes

These are not intended to be eaten like spring Radishes but should be sliced, salted down for fifteen minutes, drained and then served without further dressing. Sow in May and then every two weeks. The October crop should be stored in sand for use in winter.

California Mammoth White. 60. Extra-large, long roots with clear white flesh of excellent quality. Mildest of the winter kinds. Pkt. 15c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 95c.

Round Black Spanish. 60. Almost round roots, 3 to 4 inches through. Black skin and solid white flesh of good flavor. Pkt. 15c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 95c.

RUTABAGA

Improved Long Island. 90. Large, smooth, globe-shaped roots with practically no necks. Bright yellow with rich purple collar. Fine-grained, orange-yellow flesh, sweet and well flavored. Keeps in excellent condition until spring. The leading kind for table use and for stock feeding. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c.

SPINACH

No plant makes more palatable and nutritious greens than Spinach. For spring and summer use, sow seed in drills a foot apart and an inch deep, as early as the soil can be worked. Make successive sowings every two weeks until May 15. Thin the plants to stand 6 inches apart in the row. For fall use, sow in early August; for spring, sow about September 1. Keep well cultivated and water liberally in dry weather.

A packet will sow a 25-foot row; an ounce, 75 feet

America. 50. All-America Silver Medal Winner. Very thick, glossy dark green, crumpled and blistered leaves. Heavier yielding than other kinds. Will stand without going to seed for 25 days after picking starts. Pkt. 15c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c.

Long-Standing Bloomsdale Savoy. 48. A very early variety and one of the most popular for home and market gardens. An upright plant with thick, glossy dark green leaves, broad and crumpled like savoy cabbage. A very hardy, rapid grower, standing longer before going to seed than many other kinds. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.

Special Summer Savoy. 40. A very good kind for home freezing. Large, thick, crumpled, dark green leaves held well off the ground by strong plants that stand longer before going to seed than other kinds. Can be cut for the table for a long time. Especially fine when sown in the spring. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.

Viking. 45. Large, round, slightly crumpled, heavy, dark green leaves that grow very quickly and make very large plants early in the season. A long-standing kind that does not bolt to seed easily. An excellent variety for the home garden as well as the commercial grower. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.

New Zealand Spinach

The Cut-and-Come-Again Spinach That Yields
Continuously All Season Long

70. Unlike true Spinach, this thrives during hot weather and in any soil, rich or poor. The tender shoots of splendid quality may be cut throughout the summer. Both the rich green, fleshy leaves and the stems are of finest quality when cooked. Plant three or four seeds in hills 2 feet apart each way, very early in spring before the soil warms up or in fall before it freezes. Pkt. 15c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85c.

SALSIFY or VEGETABLE OYSTER

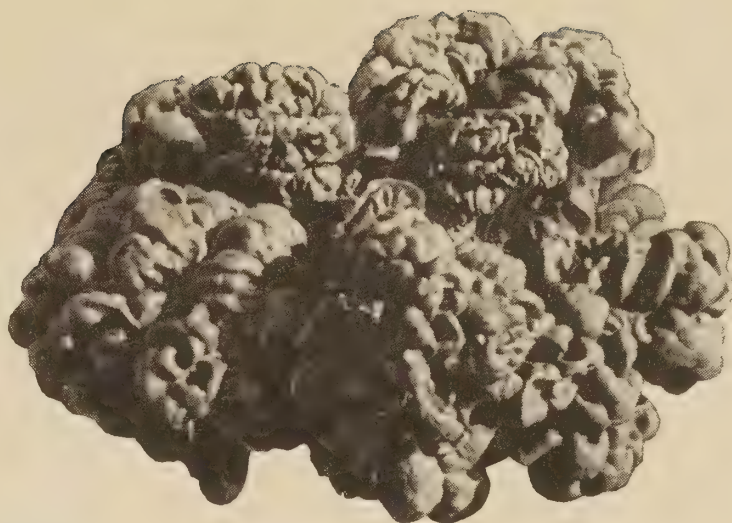
One of the most desirable winter vegetables. When cooked, the roots have a flavor similar to oysters; they are very palatable and nutritious and may be served in several ways. Salsify succeeds best in a light, well-enriched soil. Sow early and quite deep; cultivate like parsnips. Although the roots are hardy and may be left in the ground over winter, they are more accessible when dug and stored in moist sand in a cool cellar.

A packet will sow a 20-foot row; an ounce, 75 feet

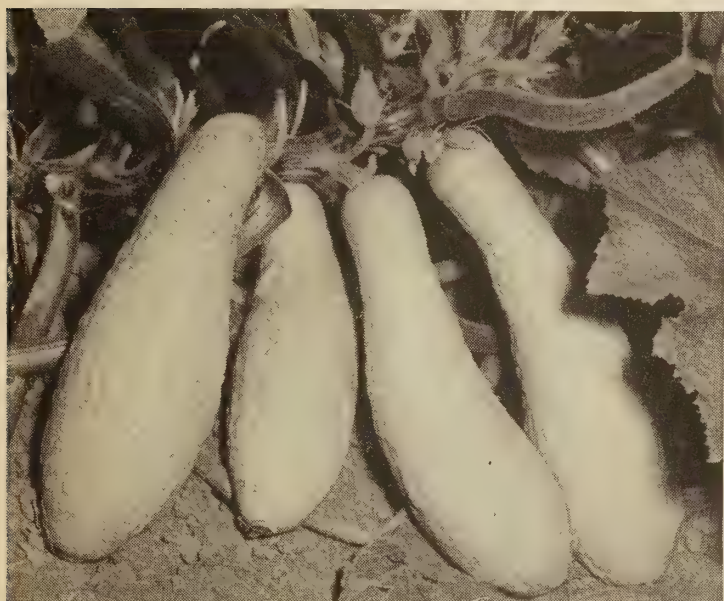
Mammoth Sandwich Island. 150. Large and strong growing, with long, smooth, tapering white roots, less liable to branch than other sorts. Grassy tops. Valuable market-gardeners' variety. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 30c; oz. 55c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.65.



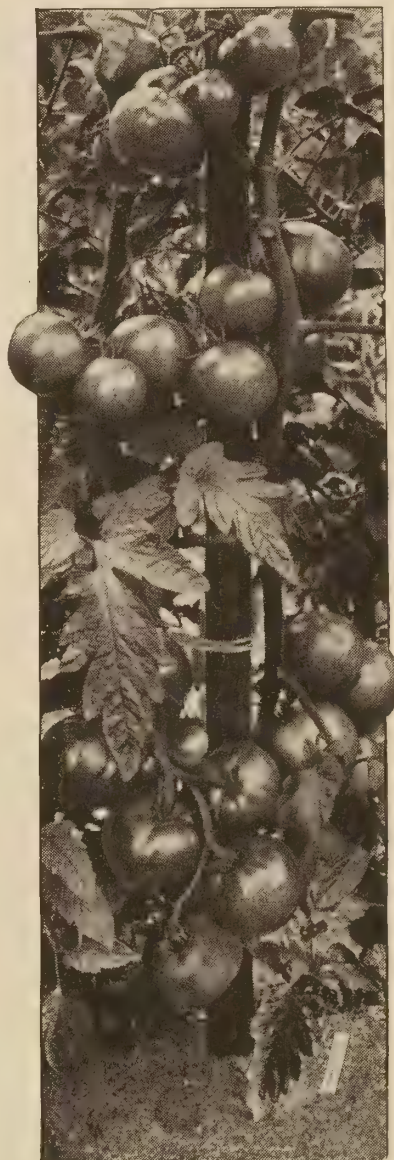
SQUASH, Golden Delicious
 Pkt. 15c; 1/2oz. 30c; oz. 45c
Described page 56



SPINACH, America
 Pkt. 15c; oz. 30c; 1/4lb. 65c
Described page 54



SQUASH, Early Prolific Straightneck
 Pkt. 15c; oz. 30c; 1/4lb. 95c
Described page 56



TOMATO, Foremost E-21
 Hybrid. Pkt. of 50 seeds 35c;
 2 pkts. 60c.
Described page 57



SWISS CHARD, Fordhook Giant
 Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; 1/4lb. 85c
Described page 56

WINTER SQUASH

Sow the seed when the soil is warm and danger of frost is over. Plant in hills spaced 6 feet apart. The seeds are planted 3 inches apart, six to each hill, and an inch deep. Thin to four strong plants. Dust regularly with Boncop. Winter Squash should be sown about ten days later than the summer varieties.

A packet will sow 5 hills; an ounce, 15 hills

- Blue Hubbard.** 110. The most popular on the market. Gray-blue in color, with meat that is thicker, of better quality and longer keeping than the original Hubbard. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 30c; oz. 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.35.
- Buttercup.** 100. One of the most deliciously flavored winter Squashes. Medium small, averaging 3 to 5 pounds. Fruit dark green with a prominent button. Very thick, dry, yellow flesh that is sweet and never stringy. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 30c; oz. 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.35.
- Butternut.** 85. A splendid winter Squash with bottle-shaped, medium-sized fruit of yellowish brown color. The outer shell is smooth and hard. Clear yellow flesh of fine texture, dry, sweet and of excellent flavor. The seed cavity is very small. Seldom bothered by borers. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 35c; oz. 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.65.
- Delicious.** 110. Dry, fine-grained meat like a good sweet potato. Not as large as Hubbard Squash but very heavy; the orange flesh is so thick that there is very little seed cavity. Usually weighs 5 to 10 pounds. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 30c; oz. 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.35.
- Golden Delicious.** 105. Fruit of medium size, weighing 5 to 10 pounds. Skin orange-yellow; dry, thick flesh of fairly good quality. A strong plant bearing a heavy crop. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 30c; oz. 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.35.
- Royal Acorn (Mammoth Table Queen).** 82. Fruits are 25 percent larger than Acorn Squash—about the size of a coconut, $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches long and 6 inches through. Thin skinned, with dry, mealy, thick meat. A few hills will supply a good-sized family, for it is an enormous yielder. Best when allowed to mature and form a hard shell. Keeps well all winter. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 30c; oz. 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.35.
- Uconn.** 70. All-America Gold Medal Winner. The bush-type Table Queen. An early, heavy bearer, without the sharp ridges of Table Queen. Fruits may be picked when small and eaten whole, or those that set later may be left on the vine until frost and used as winter Squash. Rich and meaty, with delicious flavor. Keeps very well. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 30c; oz. 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.35.

Vitamins in Vegetables

Nutrition experts say that most of us are poorly nourished. As we all know now, even our "three good squares a day" often do not give us certain minerals and vitamins that we need. These necessary elements may be bought at the drugstore, but they can also be home grown for less cost. Garden-fresh vegetables can provide nearly all of them in ample quantity. Following is a table showing just a few of the vegetable sources of vitamins available from your garden:

ASPARAGUS	B-1, C, B-2
BEANS, Bush	A, C
BEANS, Lima	A, B-1, C, B-2
BROCCOLI	A, B-1, C, B-2
CABBAGE	C, B-2
CARROTS	A
CAULIFLOWER	C, B-2
CORN, Sweet	A, B-1, C, B-2
LETTUCE, Leaf	A, B-1, C, G
SPINACH	A, C, B-2
SQUASH, Hubbard	A
TOMATOES	A, C

SUMMER SQUASH

Many of these are bush varieties that may be planted in hills spaced only 3 to 4 feet apart each way. If the fruits are picked as they mature, the plants will bear all season long. Dust or spray with rotenone.

A packet will sow 12 hills, six seeds to the hill; an ounce, 35 hills

- Caserta.** 55. All-America Gold Medal Winner. A bush type without long runners. The fruits, often 30 to the plant, are cylindrical, with very little taper. At their best eating stage when 6 to 7 inches long and 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches through. At maturity they reach a length of 15 to 18 inches and a diameter of 5 inches. Very uniform in size and shape; attractive fresh green in color. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 30c; oz. 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.15.
- Cocozelle.** 65. Also called Italian Vegetable Marrow. A compact, bushy plant that needs very little room in the garden. Bears a fine crop of oblong, dark green fruits that are at their best for the table when 5 inches long. Plant in hills in May and every two weeks until July. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 30c; oz. 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.15.
- Early Prolific Straightneck.** 50. A bush-type plant that does not spread. Excellent for the home garden. Smooth, straight fruits of delicate creamy color when only 4 to 5 inches long and until they are 12 to 14 inches long. Early; very high quality. Pkt. 15c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 95c.
- Italian Climbing.** Grows 3 to 5 feet long. Fruits 3 inches long; attractive light green. Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 35c; oz. 65c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.25.
- Seneca Zucchini Hybrid.** 50. Very dark green fruits, uniformly long and cylindrical. Excellent quality. Vigorous, upright, bush-type plant taking little space in the garden. Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 45c; oz. 80c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.65.
- Yankee Hybrid.** 50. All-America Winner. This new Squash did especially well in our trials. It was the earliest kind and certainly a heavy bearer. Straight, light yellow fruits of splendid appearance and very high quality. Good for home and market. Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 45c; oz. 80c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.25.
- Yellow Summer Crookneck.** 50. The largest and one of the earliest of summer crookneck varieties. Bright yellow fruits with crooked neck; very fine flavor. A bushy plant, larger and more vigorous than Summer Crookneck. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25c; oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00.

SWISS CHARD

Sow the seed when the soil is warm, in rows 18 inches apart; cover with $\frac{1}{2}$ inch of soil. Thin the plants to stand 10 inches apart in the row. Seed planted in early spring will produce plants from which cuttings may be made all summer. Break off the leaves and stems as they get large enough to use; new ones will make very rapid growth. A short row of Swiss Chard is enough for most families.

A packet will sow a 15-foot row; an ounce, 50 feet

- Fordhook Giant.** 60. Large, crumpled, thick, fleshy leaves, 10 inches wide and 24 inches long, with wide white midrib. The quality is excellent. Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85c.
- Ruby.** 60. Bright red stems and midribs; crumpled, dark green leaves with red veins. Has an unusual flavor. Popular for use in floral arrangements. Pkt. 15c; oz. 45c.

TURNIPS

Sow in late summer for a fall crop, in rows 18 inches apart; thin to stand 3 to 4 inches apart.

A packet will sow a 65-foot row; an ounce, 300 feet

- Purple-Top White Globe.** 55. The most popular variety. Nearly round roots, 5 to 6 inches in diameter, creamy white with a purple-red collar. Firm, crisp and of mild flavor when 3 inches across. The best kind for market. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 55c.

TOMATOES

Sow seed indoors six to eight weeks before settled warm weather is expected. Transplant the seedlings to stand 4 inches apart when they are about 2 inches tall; set outdoors when frost is past. Plants need 3 to 4 feet of space each way if they are not staked; otherwise, 18 to 24 inches is enough.

**A packet will produce 200 plants;
an ounce, about 8000 plants**

The number of days to maturity indicates the days from the setting of the plants.

Crimson Cushion or Beefsteak. 96. A late kind. Set the plants outdoors as early as possible, and protect them with Hotkaps. Fruit is very large, round, bright scarlet; very solid flesh of good quality. Seed cells are small. Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 65c; oz. \$1.15.

Foremost E 21. 70. In color (half natural size), page 63. A fine new hybrid Tomato. Large, smooth, round, deep scarlet-red fruits, averaging 6 ounces each. Attractive, fine-grained, bright red flesh of very high quality and most agreeable flavor. The extremely vigorous vines do not spread as much as most varieties and are heavily productive. Retains its vigor and continues to yield large, top-quality fruit to the end of the season. Pkt. (50 seeds) 35c; 2 pkts. 60c.

John Baer. 70. A reliable old favorite. An early, scarlet-fruited variety. The large fruits are nearly round, smooth and firm. Hardy and productive. We recommend our special strain to home and market gardeners. Certified seed, pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 50c; oz. 90c.

Longred. 77. A new and already very popular midseason or main-crop variety. Large, round, bright red fruits called Longred for its unusually long bearing season and clear bright red color. It will provide Tomatoes, and a lot of them, from early midseason until frost. Solid, heavy fruit with thick inner and outer walls. Recommended for eating fresh and for canning. Certified seed, pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 60c; oz. \$1.00.

Ponderosa. 83. Very large, solid, meaty fruit of top quality. Almost free of acid. Deep pink in color; somewhat rough in shape; very mild in flavor. A late midseason kind that ripens in the North. Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 65c; oz. \$1.15.

Rutgers (Early Strain). 80. Ripens from the inside. This means that fruits with slightly colored skin have red-ripe flesh inside. Very solid, averaging 6 ounces each and ripening evenly to the bloom end. A good bright red variety for canning and juice; wilt resistant. Our strain has performed very well in agricultural experiment stations in this country and also in Canada. Certified seed, pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 45c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 65c; oz. \$1.15.

Stokesdale. 70. Deep globe-shaped fruit of medium size; deep red, very solid and of fine quality. A heavy bearer; medium early. Excellent for canning. Certified seed, pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 60c; oz. \$1.00.

Sunray. 83. The best yellow Tomato. Large, smooth, globe-shaped, orange-yellow fruit with thick, tangerine-orange, very solid flesh. Makes attractive juice of highest quality. Very strong, wilt-resistant plant bearing large crops of fine fruit. Highly recommended for any garden. Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 65c; oz. \$1.15.

Valiant. 65. A new early scarlet Tomato that is much smoother than the older Earliana. It ripens over a long period and is a heavy producer of good-quality fruits averaging 7 ounces each. A spreading, vigorous vine that does well in the North. Certified seed, pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 60c; oz. \$1.00.

Small-Fruited Tomatoes

Mixture of Many Kinds. Splendid for preserves and pickles. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c; oz. \$1.00.

A New Paste Tomato

Red Top. 75. Plum-shaped fruits, 2 to 4 inches long and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches through. Very meaty and thin skinned; deep red both inside and outside. Fine for soups, stews, catsup, salads and canning whole. Small, compact plants that bear heavily in midseason. Certified seed, pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 65c; oz. \$1.15.

HERBS for your garden

Sweet, Pot and Medicinal

You will find herbs useful in many ways. They do best in a rich, mellow soil. Sow seeds in early spring in rows a foot apart. Thin out or transplant when a few inches tall. For winter storing, cut before plants come into full bloom, and hang up the flower heads to dry.

ANISE. Used for garnishing and flavoring. Seeds are used in cakes, bread and soup. A perennial 18 inches tall. Pkt. 25c.

BASIL. The leaves and flowers may be cut and dried for winter. Their pleasant clove-like flavor is a delightful addition to all tomato dishes, as well as to salads and soups. Sow seed outdoors where the plants are to remain. Grows 18 inches high and branches profusely. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40c; oz. 75c.

BORAGE. An annual used for bee pasture and as a pot herb. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 35c; oz. 60c.

CHERVIL, Double Curled. The young leaves are used for flavoring soups and salads and for garnishing. Pkt. 15c; oz. 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00.

CHIVES. Thick, onion-like tops, used to give a mild flavor to soups, stews, salads, meat sauces, gravies, etc. The oftener the leaves are cut, the stronger the plant grows. Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 45c; oz. \$1.35.

CORIANDER. For garnishing. Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c.

DILL, Long Island Mammoth. Seed heads cut at the time the seeds begin to ripen are used in the making of dill pickles. Sow outdoors as early as possible, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep; thin the plants to stand 8 inches apart in the row. The leaves and flowers are used for flavoring soups and fish. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c.

FLORENCE FENNEL (Finocchio). Produces an anise-flavored bulb at the surface of the ground. The stalks are eaten like celery, raw or creamed. Sow in rows 20 inches apart, and thin the plants to 10 inches apart. Blanch by drawing up the earth. Pkt. 15c; oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 95c.

LAVENDER. A hardy plant with lavender-blue flowers. Often dried and placed with linens to impart fragrance. Pkt. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 55c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 85c.

SAGE, Broad-Leaf. An important flavoring for meats, dressings, sausages and cheese. A perennial that may be increased by cuttings, or seed may be sown in the spring. Cut the leaves before the end of September; dry and store in jars for winter use. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c; oz. \$1.00.

SAVORY, Summer. Used for flavoring meats and dressings. Sow seed in early spring. Poor soil is preferable, because it increases the aromatic qualities of the plant. Gather stems and leaves in midsummer and dry for winter use. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40c; oz. 75c.

SWEET MARJORAM. Used for seasoning sausages and other dishes, when either fresh or dried. Very rapid growing; the leaves may be used six to eight weeks after the seed is sown. A bushy biennial 2 feet tall, treated as an annual. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c.

THYME, Broad-Leaf. A well-known perennial used for seasoning poultry and fish. Protect the plants over winter. Pkt. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 65c; oz. \$1.85.



Anise
Pkt. 25c

Lavender
Pkt. 25c

Sweet Marjoram
Pkt. 15c



Dill
Pkt. 10c

Thyme
Pkt. 25c

For Descriptions and Quantity Prices of
Herbs and Roots, See Pages 57 and 59

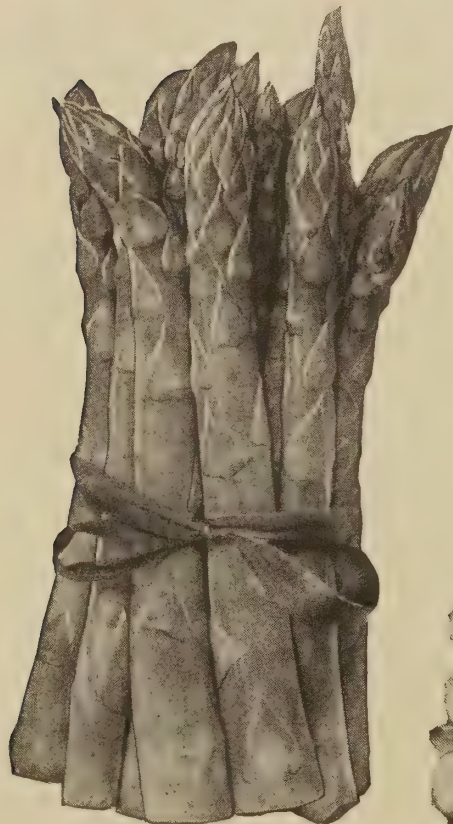


Horseradish, Maliner Kren
Roots, 6 for 50c; 12 for 90c; 50 for \$3.50

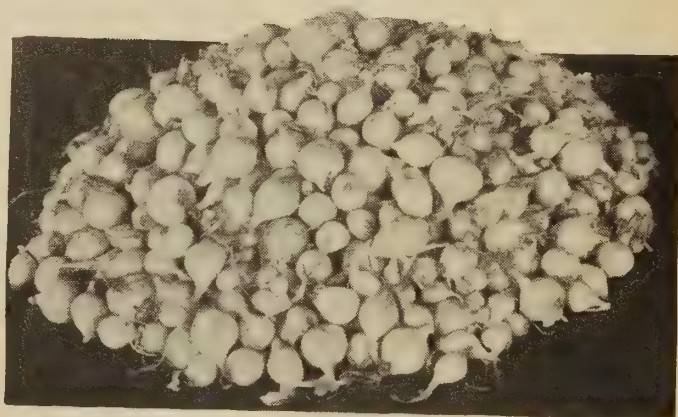


Sage
Pkt. 15c

Summer Savory
Pkt. 15c



Asparagus, Seneca Washington
Roots, 25 for \$1.75; 100 for \$6.25



Hart & Vick's Onion Sets, White Silverskin
Lb. 65c; 2 lbs. \$1.00; 5 lbs. \$2.10



Rhubarb, MacDonald. Plants, 75c each; 3 for \$2.00

Planting Chart and Plan for Vegetable Gardeners

	Feet of Row for 4 People	Number of Days to Maturity	Inches Between Rows	Seed for 50 Feet of Row
Beans, Dwarf	200	50-55	18	1/4 lb.
Beans, Lima	100	60-80	24	1/2 lb.
Beans, Pole	50	65-75	36	1/4 lb.
Beans, Pole Lima	50	75-85	36	1/4 lb.
Beets	150	45-60	12	1/2 oz.
Broccoli (P)	50	50-60	30	1 pkt.
Brussels Sprouts (P)	25	90-100	30	1 pkt.
Cabbage (P)	40	60-90	24	1 pkt.
Carrots	200	65-80	12	1/4 oz.
Cauliflower (P)	50	55-65	24	1 pkt.
Celery (P)	50	100-140	30	1 pkt.
Corn	400	55-75	36	1 pkt.
Cucumber	25	45-65	48	1 pkt.
Eggplant (P)	25	70-85	30	1 pkt.
Endive	50	70-95	15	1 pkt.
Kohlrabi	50	50-60	12	1/4 oz.
Leek	50	130	18	1/2 oz.
Lettuce	100	40-80	12	1 pkt.
Muskmelons	50	80-90	48	1 pkt.
Okra	25	50-70	30	1/2 oz.
Onions	200	90-110	12	1/4 oz.
Parsley	10	70-90	12	1/4 oz.
Parsnips	50	90-100	18	1/4 oz.
Peas, Dwarf	400	60-70	24	1/4 lb.
Peas, Tall	200	80-90	36	1/4 lb.
Peppers (P)	25	60-80	24	1 pkt.
Pumpkin	25	100-120	72	1 pkt.
Radish	50	25-40	12	1 oz.
Rutabaga	50	120	60	2 pkts.
Salsify	50	100-125	15	1 oz.
Spinach	150	40-50	12	1 oz.
Spinach, New Zealand	25	60	36	1/2 oz.
Squash, Summer	25	55-65	48	1 pkt.
Squash, Winter	50	100-120	60	2 pkts.
Swiss Chard	25	45-55	18	1 oz.
Tomatoes (P)	100	60-100	36	1 pkt.
Turnips	75	40-75	15	1/4 oz.
Watermelons	25	75-120	72	2 pkts.

Roots and Plants of Popular Vegetables

ASPARAGUS ROOTS

Seneca Washington. More vigorous than other strains of Washington, and just as disease resistant. The shoots are larger and more freely produced; the tips are larger and more tightly closed. Very rapid growing. Some shoots may be cut the year following the setting of the plants. Freshly dug, extra-large, carefully graded plants. 25 for \$1.75; 100 for \$6.25, prepaid. 250 for \$9.25; 500 for \$17.85, not prepaid.

GARLIC BULBS

Used for flavoring soups, stews, meats and salads. Easy to grow; just separate the sets into cloves and set these cloves 6 inches apart in rows 2 feet apart. Cover with an inch of soil. When the tops are down, lift the bulbs and dry in a shady place for winter use. 1/4 lb. 30c; 1/2 lb. 45c; lb. 75c, postpaid.

RHUBARB

MacDonald. The new red Rhubarb introduced by MacDonald College of Quebec. A heavy producer of giant stalks, 18 to 24 inches long. It may be used all spring and most of the summer. Skin so thin that peeling is unnecessary. Makes sweet, well-flavored sauce of an attractive pink color. 75c each; 3 for \$2.00; 10 for \$6.00, postpaid.

SWEET SPANISH ONION PLANTS

The best way to grow those big, mild, sweet Onions is to set out plants. We offer them in bundles of about 100 plants (exact number not guaranteed). Planting directions are sent with every order. 2 bundles \$1.10; 5 bundles \$2.35; 10 bundles \$3.85.

ONION SETS

An easy way to grow very early green spring Onions, as well as large ones for summer, fall and winter. Plant them early in the spring, 2 inches apart in the row, and cover with an inch of soil. Our Onion sets are uniform and selected for best results. No bottle-necks or puffs. We recognize the fact that our prices are slightly higher than for Onion sets that are not graded. We invite comparison. The results at harvest "tell the story."

White Silverskin. Splendid for green spring Onions, or large, flat bulbs in fall. Lb. 65c; 2 lbs. \$1.00; 5 lbs. \$2.10; 10 lbs. \$3.70.

Yellow Ebenezer. Makes tender spring Onions and large, flat bulbs for winter. Very fine. Lb. 60c; 2 lbs. 90c; 5 lbs. \$1.85; 10 lbs. \$3.20.

HORSERADISH ROOTS

Maliner Kren. The true Bohemian Horseradish. Large white roots and very strong plants. We offer freshly dug sets or roots of the right planting size. 6 for 50c; 12 for 90c; 50 for \$3.50, postpaid.

If the soil in your garden is a heavy clay loam that makes cultivating difficult, try treating the worst part of it with Krilium. This modern soil conditioner is the greatest thing ever offered for lightening heavy soil. Five pounds of Krilium (Merloam Formulation) will treat up to 400 square feet for surface protection, more than 100 square feet 3 inches deep, and more than 50 square feet 6 inches deep. Exact area of coverage depends on soil type. Directions for use on package. Additional information available on request. 1-lb. pkg. \$1.39; 5-lb. pkg. \$4.95.

Additional Annuals

- AGERATUM, Blue Bedder.**
Pkt. 25c; large pkt. 60c.
- AGERATUM, Blue Perfection.**
Pkt. 15c; large pkt. 30c.
- ASTER, Giant Sunshine Mixed.**
Pkt. 15c; large pkt. 50c.
- ASTER, Single Rainbow.**
Pkt. 25c; large pkt. 40c.
- CANTERBURY BELLS, Annual.**
Pkt. 15c; large pkt. 30c.
- CLARKIA, Giant Double-Flowering.**
Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c.
- COBAEA, Cup-and-Saucer-Vine.**
Pkt. 15c; large pkt. 40c.
- COCKSCOMB, Red Crested Giants.**
Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 90c.
- DIANTHUS, Sweet Wivelsfield.**
Pkt. 15c; large pkt. 35c.
- DIDISCUS, Blue Lace-Flower.**
Pkt. 15c; large pkt. 30c.
- MARIGOLD, Chrysanthemum, Yellowstone.**
Pkt. 25c; large pkt. 55c.
- MARIGOLD, Carnation, Odorless Mixed.**
Pkt. 15c; large pkt. 45c.
- MARIGOLD, French, Eldorado.**
Pkt. 15c; large pkt. 35c.
- MARIGOLD, Miniature, Sunkist.**
Pkt. 15c; large pkt. 35c.
- MARIGOLD, Miniature, Yellow Pigmy.**
Pkt. 15c; large pkt. 45c.
- MORNING-GLORY, Blue Star.**
Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 60c.
- MORNING-GLORY, Moonflower.**
Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 45c.
- MYOSOTIS, Sutton's Royal Blue. Forget-Me-Not.**
Pkt. 20c; large pkt. 45c.
- MYOSOTIS, Alpestris Rose.**
Pkt. 20c; large pkt. 45c.
- NICOTIANA, Crimson Bedder.**
Pkt. 20c; large pkt. 65c.
- PANSY, Butterfly Hybrids.**
Pkt. 75c.
- PETUNIA, Blue Heaven.**
Pkt. 25c.
- PETUNIA, Large Ruffled, Popcorn.**
Pkt. 35c; large pkt. \$1.15.
- PETUNIA, Balcony Mixed.**
Pkt. 25c; large pkt. 50c.
- POPPY, Annual, American Legion.**
Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40c.
- SALVIA, Firebrand.**
Pkt. 25c.
- STATICE, Mixed. Sea-Lavender.**
Pkt. 15c; large pkt. 30c.
- VINCA rosea. Periwinkle.**
Pkt. 15c; large pkt. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 85c.

Additional Vegetables

- ASPARAGUS, Mary Washington.**
Pkt. 15c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00.
- GREEN BEAN, Plentiful.**
Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 40c; lb. 70c; 5 lbs. \$2.45.
- CABBAGE, Golden Acre Y.R.**
Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 55c; oz. 95c.
- CARDOON, Large Smooth.**
Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 35c; oz. 75c.
- CELERY, Summer Pascal.**
Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 55c; oz. \$1.85.
- CELERY, Utah No. 15.**
Pkt. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 70c; oz. \$2.10.
- CHICORY, Witloof or French Endive.**
Pkt. 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 55c; oz. 85c.
- CORN SALAD.**
Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25c; oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 95c.
- SWEET CORN, FM Cross.**
Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 40c; lb. 75c; 5 lbs. \$3.15.
- CUCUMBER, Lemon.**
Pkt. 15c; oz. 45c.
- EGGPLANT, New Hampshire.**
Pkt. 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 65c; oz. \$1.10.
- LETTUCE, Cornell 456.**
Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 35c; oz. 65c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.25.
- LETTUCE, Premier Great Lakes.**
Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 35c; oz. 65c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.25.
- LETTUCE, Dark Green Cos.**
Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25c; oz. 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.40.
- MUSKMELON, Golden Delight.**
Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40c; oz. 65c.
- PARSLEY, Turnip-Rooted or Hamburg.**
Pkt. 15c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 95c.
- PEAS, Alderman.**
Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 35c; lb. 65c; 5 lbs. \$2.45.
- PEPPER, Early Wonder.**
Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c; oz. \$1.35.
- PEPPER, King of the North.**
Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c; oz. \$1.15.
- PEPPER, Vinedale.**
Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c; oz. \$1.45.
- PEPPER, Large Bell, Hot.**
Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c; oz. 95c.
- PUMPKIN, Orange Winter Luxury.**
Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c.
- SQUASH, Golden or Red Hubbard.**
Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 30c; oz. 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.35.
- SQUASH, Hubbard.**
Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00.
- SQUASH, Table Queen or Acorn.**
Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00.
- TOMATO, Comet Certified.**
Pkt. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$1.45.
- TOMATO, Gem Certified.**
Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 60c; oz. \$1.00.
- TOMATO, Pritchard or Scarlet Topper.**
Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 60c; oz. \$1.00.
- TOMATO, Red Jacket.**
Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 60c; oz. \$1.00.
- TURNIP, Golden Ball.**
Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 55c.
- TURNIP, Foliage or Shogoin.**
Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 55c.



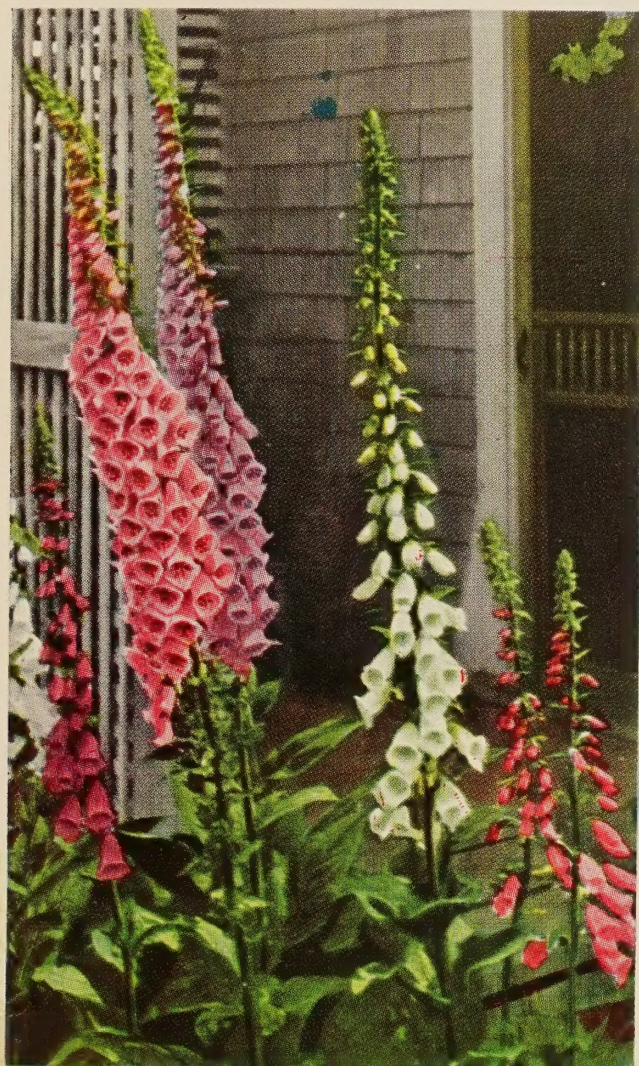
ARMERIA (Sea-Pink)

Rose-pink flowers on 1½-ft. tall plants. See page 24. Pkt. 25c.



LINUM (Flax)

Light blue flowers in great profusion from May until August. See page 27. Pkt. 25c.



DIGITALIS (Foxglove)

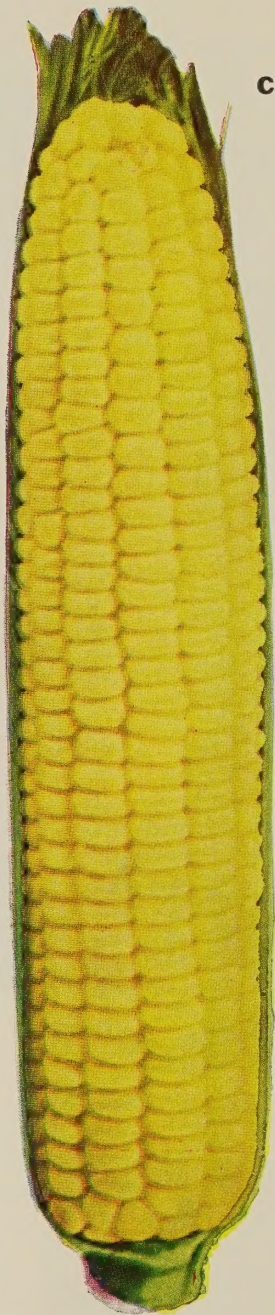
Lovely pastel tints. Flowers borne on 4 foot spikes. See page 26. Pkt. 25c.



GEUM, Mrs. Bradshaw

Large double orange-scarlet flowers on 2-foot plants. See page 26. Pkt. 25c.

FOUR *Old Favorite* PERENNIALS



CORN, Golden Cross Bantam

(Page 47)

Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 45c; lb. 85c

PEA, Morse's Progress

(Page 53)

Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 35c; lb. 65c



PEPPER, California Wonder (Page 53)

Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c; oz. 95c

BEET, Detroit Dark Red

(Page 42)

Pkt. 15c; oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85c



BEAN, Puregold

(Page 43)

Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 55c; lb. 95c



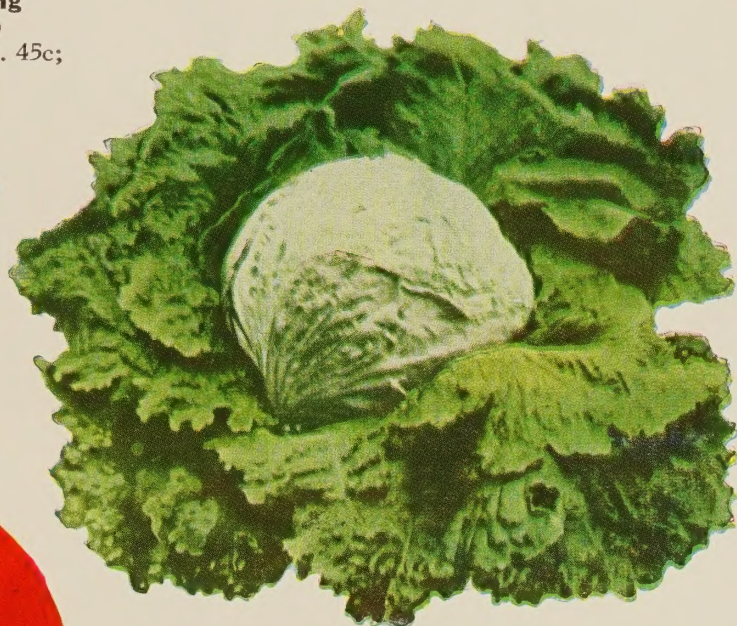
GREEN BEAN, Tenderlong
(Page 43)
Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 45c;
lb. 80c



RADISH, Cherry Belle
(Page 54)
Pkt. 15c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 95c

Our Suggestion for 10 Fine VEGETABLES

TOMATO
Foremost E-21
(Page 57)
Pkt. (50 seeds) 35c;
2 pkts. 60c



LETTUCE, Great Lakes
(Page 50)
Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 35c; oz. 65c

CARROT, Nantes Improved
(Page 46)
Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40c; oz. 65c



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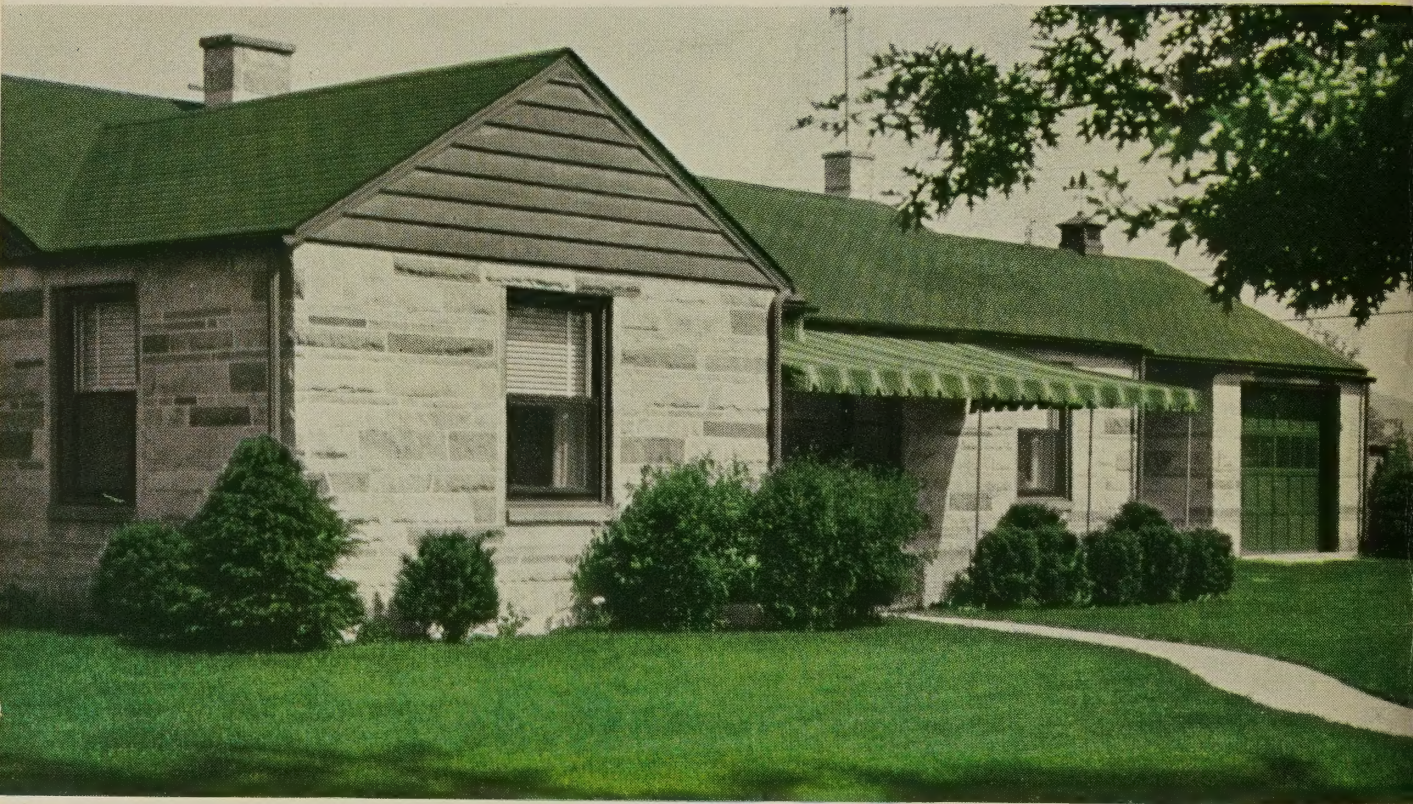
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HART & VICK *Quality Lawn Grass Seed*

HIGHLAND PARK GRASS

A careful blending of outstanding reseeded, turf-making grasses including Bent grass. It will make a thick, deep-rooted, velvety evergreen sod that will hold the moisture and remain fresh and green during the dry season in summer. The name "Highland Park" is a symbol of quality. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 85c; lb. \$1.55; 5 lbs. \$7.50; 10 lbs. \$14.70; 25 lbs. \$36.00; 50 lbs. \$70.50.

If you wish Clover in your lawn, ask for "Highland Park with Clover," when ordering your grass seed. Same quality; same price.

VELVET LAWN GRASS

Here is a well-balanced, reasonably priced, quick-growing lawn seed mixture. It is a blend of grasses that will give you a good lawn in a remarkably short time. It contains 85% permanent grasses and 15% nurse grasses, which come up quickly to shelter the permanent grasses until they become established. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 55c; lb. \$1.00; 5 lbs. \$4.75; 10 lbs. \$9.30; 25 lbs. \$22.50; 50 lbs. \$43.00.

MERION BLUE GRASS BLEND

Throughout northeastern United States, Merion Blue Grass has become the symbol of highest quality in lawn grasses. Responding to popular demand, we offer a 100% perennial mixture. It contains 40% Merion Blue, along with the best Fescues and Bent grasses, to give a deep-rooted rich green turf. A little seed goes a long way. Sow at the rate of 1 lb. to 500 square feet. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$1.55; lb. \$2.95; 5 lbs. \$14.50; 10 lbs. \$28.75.

SHADY NOOK LAWN GRASS

On many lawns, there are unsightly bare spots under trees and between adjoining houses where it is impossible to get ordinary lawn grass to grow. Our mixture for shade is made up of low-growing, fine-leaved, shade-loving grasses that will give you an evergreen sod in the most densely shaded spots. Sow at rate of 1 pound to each 200 square feet of new lawn. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 75c; lb. \$1.35; 5 lbs. \$6.50; 10 lbs. \$12.70; 25 lbs. \$31.00; 50 lbs. \$60.50.

When you build a new lawn, we recommend that you use 1 lb. of the above grass seed mixture for every 200 to 250 sq. ft. of area to be seeded, except with our Merion Blue Grass Blend. With this mixture we suggest that you use 1 lb. to 500 sq. ft. of area to be seeded.

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